# New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible]

Interesting from Buenos Ayres.

[illegible]

Our present situation with regard to the Indians has been satirically but justly commented upon by a correspondent of an Argentine daily paper. He writes from this place, and says: [illegible]

The Italian agricultural legion is yet in "Bahia Blanca," where it will undoubtedly remain until the Spring. [illegible]

[illegible]

## Indian Troubles in Kansas.

On the 23d of June, JOHN MONTGOMERY, Indian Agent for the Kaw nation, with a posse of soldiers under the command of Lieut. [illegible], crossed to the north side of Kansas River, and commenced burning the houses, cribs, and other property of the settlers on the half-breed Kaw reserve, and continued in their burning until the night of the 24th—destroying some twenty houses.

Captain WALKER, hearing of their outrages, sent an order through Captain HAMPTON directing Lieut. [illegible] to withdraw his aid and force from MONTGOMERY, unless he (MONTGOMERY) could show his authority; he answered he had none, but acted from his own discretion.

Lieut. [illegible] withdrew his forces at once, thereby saving much property and many families from being turned out of doors and having their property destroyed. [illegible]

A burial place of great apparent antiquity has recently been discovered on a hill at the head of [illegible] beach, Mass. Some forty or fifty depressions of the earth were first remarked by the [illegible] in close proximity, and one or two of them being dug into from motives of curiosity, human skeletons were discovered. On the 4th of July a party of scientific gentlemen proceeded to the spot, and excavated several of the graves, in each of which was found a human skeleton, in a [illegible] posture, more or less perfect, and near it, [illegible] cups, pottery and other relics.

The State Association of the Teachers of Ohio held at Mansfield, last week, their semi-annual meeting; about five hundred teachers were present. The citizens of Mansfield gave them a splendid entertainment Thursday evening. One of the toasts prepared for the occasion, was "Free soil, Free men, Free Schools." [illegible]

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

## Important from California, Central America, Oregon and Mexico.

### Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

### [illegible] of the Revolution in San Francisco.

[illegible] of the Vigilance Committee [illegible]—Refusal of Gen. Wool to Deliver Arms to the Governor—More Rogues Banished.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA AT SAN JUAN.

### Attempted Revolution against Walker by Rivas.

### Rumored Election of Walker as President.

REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

The Indian Troubles in Oregon—Bloody Battles.

## MEXICAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12.

The *George Law* left Aspinwall on the 5th with 360 passengers. The small shipment of gold by this arrival ($750,000) is accounted for by the unsettled condition of the country growing out of the recent action of the Vigilance Committee.

At the latest moment of the steamer's sailing, all was quiet, but business affairs were nevertheless extremely dull—the attention of all parties being absorbed in the exciting occurrences of the day.

The acts of the Committee had been almost universally indorsed in every part of the State.

The receipts of produce and general merchandise at San Francisco were extremely light.

NICARAGUA.

From San Juan, we learn that the *Orizaba*, from New-York, arrived at that port on the 3d, and landed her passengers in good health. She still remained at San Juan when the *Webster* sailed.

A letter from Nicaragua states that RIVAS and his entire Cabinet, with the exception of FERRER, had deserted WALKER and attempted a revolution among the people; this, however, the writer asserts, proved unsuccessful.

Gen. WALKER afterwards accused RIVAS and his party of being traitors, and at last accounts they had issued a proclamation and joined the enemy, for the overthrow of the Americans.

An election for a new President was to come off on the 24th of July, and in the meantime, FERRER was acting as Provisional President. WALKER was evidently in the ascendency, and it was believed he would ultimately be chosen.

GOICOURIA, the new General Intendante of Nicaragua, as also the Ministers of England and France, had dispatched couriers to Washington on a special mission.

PADRE VIJIL had returned, but in poor health.

COSTA RICA.

Advices from Costa Rica bring intelligence of the breaking out of a revolution in that country.

PANAMA.

From the Isthmus of Panama we learn that the United States Commissioner, Hon. A. B. CORWINE, had concluded his investigation into the recent dreadful massacre, and forwarded the dispatches to his Government.

OREGON.

The Oregon mails report that within the past few weeks no less than two hundred and fifty whites had been killed and wounded by the Indians.

MEXICO.

Late advices from Acapulco announce that fifteen officers in Puebla had been discovered in an attempt at conspiracy, the object of which was to excite a revolution and plunder the town.

The ringleaders were promptly arrested and sentenced to be shot on the 18th.

### The News from California, Central America and Oregon.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived at this port with San Francisco dates to the 20th ult.

The *George Law* left Aspinwall for New-York, with $700,000 in treasure, and also took out with her the dispatches of the United States Commissioner relative to the late Isthmus difficulty.

There has been no decrease in the excitement at San Francisco. Very few responded to the Governor's proclamation of June 4. The Vigilance Committee had opened books, in which the names of recruits were set down by thousands.

The Committee have six thousand stand of arms and thirty pieces of cannon. Their force has been divided into ten regiments, and they have erected strong breastworks in front of their rooms. At the top of the building they have put up an alarm bell, and in adjacent rooms are planted several pieces of cannon.

The Governor had gathered a few hundred men together, and gone to Benicia to get arms and ammunition from the arsenal, but General WOOL refused to accede to the demands made upon him therefor. The Governor's forces were camped near the city.

Six more rogues had been banished by the Committee; and they continued to arrest others.

On the receipt of the Governor's proclamation nearly all the towns in the interior held enthusiastic meetings, indorsing the acts of the Committee, and commenced forming organizations to assist them in carrying out their measures.

Crimes and casualties were numerous.

No interest whatever was felt in politics.

The reports from the mines were favorable, and agricultural prospects good.

There had been no arrivals from Atlantic ports.

In Oregon hostilities continued. General [illegible]'s command was attacked near the Meadows by the Indians. The loss of the whites was 13 killed and 25 wounded. The Indian loss was considerable.

Col. WRIGHT and one of his command had been killed by the Yakima Indians.

The news from Nicaragua is very important. General WALKER was elected President June 24. RIVAS and his Minister of War left Leon on the 12th, and afterwards appeared at Chinandaga. They there [illegible] hundred natives, called in the [illegible]. The order was obeyed, and RIVAS took possession [illegible]. General WALKER has declared the [illegible]. Most of the officers of the former Cabinet stand by WALKER.

A strong revolution had broken out in Costa Rica, headed by the party which was opposed to the late invasion of Nicaragua.

Advices from Guatemala state that the advance guard of the army arrived at Santa Ana on the 24th June, and were cordially received.

It was reported that Col. GOMEZ and other ex-officers of the Mexican army had gone to Guatemala.

### News from Mexico.

DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH FLEET—THE CHURCH LANDS TO BE SOLD, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12.

By the steamer *Texas*, we have Vera Cruz dates to July 8.

The Spanish fleet had departed from that port.

President COMONFORT had decided to sell all the lands belonging to the Church and other religious corporations.

The new Constitution and Church Property Decree were generally applauded.

A new State is to be formed under the Constitution, to be called the Valley of Mexico.

Hostilities had been commenced by the States of [illegible] and Chihuahua against Tamaulipas.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Black-Stock Difficulty—Dispatches from Mr. Dallas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 13.

It was Professor MAHAN, of West Point, with whom Mr. DALLAS recently returned from the Queen's reception. Dispatches from Mr. DALLAS to Secretary MARCY express profound regret that this trifling occurrence has been so magnified, and deny that he intended it as any manifestation of displeasure. E.

### The Smithsonian Institute—Resignation of Clerks—Brooks and Woodruff.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

Judge EDWARDS will, on Monday, introduce in the House a resolution of inquiry into the management and disposition of the money and other matters in connection with the Smithsonian Institute. It is shrewdly suspected that frauds have been committed, which a rigid investigation may expose.

More clerks have resigned in the Treasury Department, in anticipation of the action of the Committee of Investigation.

It appears that Mr. WOODRUFF, of Connecticut, in his speech this evening, said some things that were objectionable to Mr. BROOKS, and was called on by his friend to know whether he recognized the code of honor. He informed his friend that he recognized no code but the laws of Connecticut and the laws of God.

## XXXIVth CONGRESS——First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

THE KANSAS LAWS.

Mr. GROW gave notice that he would soon call up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill annulling the laws of Kansas was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

NEW MAIL LINE.

Mr. STEPHENS introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to enter into a contract with CHRISTIAN HANSON, of Brooklyn, to carry the U. S. mail in a line of steamers between New-York, Gluckstadt via some port in England.

BROOKS' ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Sumner assault.

Mr. CULLEN, of Delaware, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it to

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, who wished to offer an amendment to the pending resolution, declaring that the House disapproves of the assault, and deems this a fit occasion to express its disapprobation of the use of language in debate personally offensive to individual members in a State of this Union.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, wished to know whether the offering of this would prevent him from amending the original resolution.

The SPEAKER replied it would not prevent Mr. CAMPBELL from perfecting the original proposition.

Messrs. DEAN and MATTESON objected to Mr. ENGLISH's offering an amendment.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said he should move the previous question, so as to take a vote on Monday morning, with the understanding that if the parties implicated desired to be heard, he would withdraw the motion for their benefit, but not for reopening general debate.

VOICES—That's right.

Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, trusted, if Mr. BROOKS desired to address the House, he would be allowed to speak on Monday morning.

Mr. CULLEN was fully satisfied that the House had jurisdiction over the subject, but Mr. EDMUNDSON should be exempt from the censure proposed by the Committee. If prompted by his feelings, he could wish Mr. BROOKS' acquittal, but a sense of public duty compelled him to act so that Mr. BROOKS should be punished.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, argued that no man could be punished except in pursuance of previous law. The act of Mr. BROOKS was not "disorderly conduct" in the sense the Constitution intended. The power to expel did not embrace a general class of offences, but was restricted to offences which violated rules of order.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, relied on the clause of the Constitution which had been quoted to show that the House had no jurisdiction over this offence, to prove that the same clause does confer jurisdiction. Relative to the question for what cause may the House expel a member, that was for the House to determine. This power had never been abused, and would not be now. He condemned the extremes of both sections.

It was then agreed that the speeches in this debate should be limited to fifteen minutes, owing to the many who wish to speak.

At this period more than three-fourths of the members retired to dinner.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio said this matter constituted an offence of which the House should take cognizance. When Mr. BROOKS concluded to assail Mr. SUMNER he made up his mind to take all the consequences; therefore, neither he nor his friends should complain of the House expressing its disapprobation of the act.

Mr. KNAPP of Mass. earnestly condemned the assault, and endorsed the sentiment of Massachusetts, as expressed in the resolutions of her Legislature.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Conn. spoke of the assault as a brutal outrage. It had been said there was not spirit and manliness enough here to purge the body, but let a trial be made, and then it would be known who dare screen audacity and give countenance to crime.

Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, said the assault was committed in a highly aggravated and disgraceful manner. It was not so much the fault or misfortune of Mr. BROOKS as the malign influence of Slavery, which is the foster mother of all political mischief.

Mr. CADWALLADER, of Pennsylvania, while admitting the House had jurisdiction, said to exercise it in such a case as the present would be unparliamentary, illegal and dangerous, for the privilege of debate cannot be made a vehicle for defamation and slander.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, regarded the doctrine of Mr. CADWALLADER as monstrous and untenable. The gross outrage on Mr. SUMNER by Mr. BROOKS was violative of the laws of the land, of the privileges of the Senate and of the right and power of the House.

Mr. SAVAGE, of Tennessee, said Mr. BROOKS had violated a law for which he had more than atoned. Instead of being fined three hundred dollars, he should have been fined three cents, which would have been sufficient. Instead of being punished, Mr. BROOKS should have a statue erected in his honor. Mr. SUMNER's speech was the most corrupt and abominable collection of falsehood, malice and slander that ever emanated from any man in any age.

Messrs. TAYLOR, STEWART, [illegible], HOUSTON, BOWIE, [illegible] and FLORENCE, denied that there was constitutional jurisdiction in the premises.

Messrs. [illegible], OLIVER of New-York, [illegible], HALL of Massachusetts, DAMRELL, DURFEE, PURVIANCE, LEITER and CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, took opposite ground. The last said—"If a monument is to be erected to Mr. BROOKS, let it be erected on Southern soil, bearing the inscription, 'Freedom of speech with freedom of cudgel.'"

During the debate Mr. EDMUNDSON said he wished to be heard before the debate closed.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said he did not intend moving the previous question till every member directly or indirectly implicated shall be heard.

Mr. EDMUNDSON asked whether any notice had been served upon him relative to the action contemplated against him. Every rule of right had been violated in his case.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, said the remedy for the attack was outside this hall. If the law is violated, there is protection for one and punishment for the other. If a member does not treat his fellow like a gentleman, he runs the risk of having his head cracked; and if the blow come, he ought to take it.

Mr. RICHARDSON obtained the floor, and then, at nine o'clock, the House adjourned.

### The Ocean Telegraph.

LAYING OF THE NEW-FOUNDLAND SUBMARINE CABLE—PREPARATIONS FOR CONNECTING THE LINE, ETC.

SYDNEY, C. B., Saturday, July 12.

The submarine electric telegraph cable for the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company was successfully laid on the 10th inst., from the steamship *Propontis*, Capt. GOODWIN, under the direction of Mr. SAMUEL CANNING, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Ray Cove, N. F., and Ashby Bay, C. B., a distance of 85 miles, in fifteen hours. Messages are now being freely and instantaneously transmitted from shore to shore.

[We understand that the Company have about 700 men at work in Newfoundland and on Cape Breton. The Newfoundland line from St. Johns to the point where it intersects with the lines of the American Telegraph Company in Nova Scotia will be about 600 miles in length, and it is confidently expected that the whole will be completed and in successful operation by the 1st of September and, from arrangements already completed, it is also, we understand, confidently expected by the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company that the cable to connect Newfoundland and Ireland will be laid down during the ensuing year. The best electricians and practical telegraphers entertain no doubt that every serious obstacle in the way of the triumphant success of the Transatlantic line has been removed.

We understand that CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., one of the prominent members of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, will leave for Europe this week, to complete arrangements for the immediate commencement of the Transatlantic Line.]

### Fremont and Dayton Ratification Meeting.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 12.

The friends of FREMONT and DAYTON in Cambridge ratified the nominations last evening with much enthusiasm. About 3,000 people were present. Prof. FELTON presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. FELTON, A. O. BREWSTER, Judge TYLER of Connecticut, and others.

### Powder Mill Explosion.

HARTFORD, Saturday, July 12.

Two of HAZARD's Powder Mills, at Hazardville, exploded this morning. Three workmen, named ALCOCK, WHITEHEAD, and SAVERY, were dangerously, and it is feared, fatally injured. The cause of the accident is not known.

### The Banks of the Rio Grande Overflowed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12.

We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 10th instant.

The Rio Grande had overflowed its banks, the rise of water being greater than has been known for 20 years past.

### Republicanism in New-Hampshire.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, July 9, 1856.

The session of our Legislature is fast drawing to a close. No very important business has occupied the attention of the lawmakers. Several days have been devoted to the discussion of national affairs. Strong resolutions respecting the encroachments of Slavery in Kansas and the Capital have been passed. They were ably debated by the leading men of the Republican Party. Great candor characterized their remarks, and they were entirely free from personalities or irritating allusions to party differences. But a feeble effort was made in reply. The prestige of the old Democratic Party in the House is gone. The men who have been chosen to the Legislature by that party, for the last few years, have possessed neither intellectual power nor ready eloquence. Even the bitterness of vituperation and reckless mendacity, which formerly characterized the school of ISAAC HILL and ALBERT BAKER, find no eloquent Brutus among the degenerate representatives of the old dynasty to give them utterance. The remnant of that bold and unscrupulous party now resort to tricks and legislative quibbles, instead of eloquence, to defeat the measures of the majority. The State is now completely rescued from the grasp of that tyrannical party, which has ruled it with a rod of iron for thirty years. The various divisions of the Opposition are now cordially united. The old Whigs have joined the party of Freedom, and their recent candidate for Governor is now a leader in the Republican movement. The members of the present Legislature seem resolved to to have their friends in places of responsibility and trust. An address has passed the House for the removal of several Democrats from important offices in the State. At the close of this session, probably but few of the old Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Solicitors, &c., will remain in office. This movement undoubtedly accords with the wishes of the people, a large majority of whom are now Republicans. The recent gatherings at the Capitol show beyond a doubt, the tendency of public opinion. A meeting was called early in the session, by the Press, without responsible names for a Mass Meeting to nominate delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The number in attendance on this irresponsible call could not have been less than eight thousand. This was before parties had coalesced as they have since the nominations were made. The Democrats called for a ratification meeting after the Cincinnati Convention and the strongest appeals were made to partisan feelings and prejudices in order to swell the tide of visitors and the result showed a less number than assembled at the preliminary meeting of the Republicans. On the Fourth of July, a second call was made by the State Republican Committee for a Convention to ratify the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON. Rarely has a larger crowd been seen in Concord. No one estimated it less than ten thousand. The utmost harmony prevailed and all predicted a triumphant victory at the Presidential Election. If numbers, enthusiasm, and unity of purpose are any indications of success, the State is certainly safe for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. The Republican Party, here, presents no divided front. Know-Nothingism, Free-Soilism, and Whiggism, are all merged in an intense love of freedom and hatred of oppression. The great principle which moves all hearts is *the limitation of Slavery*. The party disavows all purpose of meddling with the domestic institutions of the South, where they are guaranteed by the Constitution, but they are resolved to exclude the curse of oppression from the territories of the United States. They make no war on Southern rights; they only wish to prevent Northern wrongs. They love the Union and mean to preserve it by preventing the encroachments of a sectional aristocracy. CRITO.

### Showing the White Feather.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Mr. FILLMORE seems peculiarly unfortunate in his often-expressed apprehensions as to what the Southern chivalry will do on certain contingencies. In 1850, while acting as vice-president, then presiding over the Senate of the United States, he was the first to express fears that a civil war was inevitable unless Texas was allowed her unjust claims in regard to New-Mexico. He then predicted, in the hearing of the writer of this article, that he feared the Texians would march to Santa Fé, across a desert country, in order to sustain her extreme boundary, claimed by the Republic of Texas after the capture of SANTA ANNA.

He further predicted that Texas would be sustained by the fire-eaters of the Southern States, and that the Texian invaders would come in collision with the Federal troops stationed in New-Mexico. His fears then roused, no doubt by Southern threats, caused him to hesitate, and when clothed with executive powers induced him to show the white *feather*, and cave in to Southern bravado, then as rampant and aggressive as at the present time, when a Senator is struck down in his seat, and bleeding Kansas is suffering from the same aggressive disposition, the Slave power now having the Federal troops to aid them in their war against Freedom.

Mr. FILLMORE, again in his speech at Albany, expresses his idle fears that the South would rebel if a Southern born individual should be elected President by Northern and Western freemen. How absurd and cowardly is all this reasoning, even if such should be the result of the Southern nullifiers.

Elect Mr. FREMONT President, as he no doubt will be, and the South, together with the North, may well rejoice—then will come a calm, and not till then—as a pure and just administration of our laws, both National, State and Municipal, require to be enacted by humane freemen who firmly believe in *higher laws*—they being based upon the principles of pure Christianity—"Do unto others as we would be done by"—fearlessly legislating for the general good of a wide-spread, and I sincerely hope destined to be a glorious, Republic.

Yours respectfully, A REPUBLICAN.

### Col. Benton's Last Speech.

Col. THOMAS H. BENTON, at the last advices, was on the twelfth day of his campaign, speaking at Booneville, Mo. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

The meeting was held in the open air, as the Court-House, which was itself too small for the purpose. Six counties, Cooper, Howard, Boon, Morgan, Moniteau and Saline, contributed each its quota in the gathering, some of them old friends from Tennessee; and many of them the third generation of Benton Democrats. The number present was variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred. There were many Whigs of prominence discernable among the crowd.

Among the topics which the speaker dwelt upon, was the system of levying tonnage on the boats for the improvement of river navigation. That system was originally advanced by CALHOUN, and was never countenanced except by the nullifiers. It was taken up by DOUGLAS and advocated in a speech in Congress, and in a letter which he wrote to Gov. MATTESON, of Illinois. It was so outrageous that it died of itself. If it were put in force it would have ruined the commerce of the West. Boats would have to pay duties to every State that bordered on the rivers on both sides, in a trip from Booneville to New-Orleans; and when a boat was hailed by the Custom Houses, she would be fired into with cannon and brought to if she refused to obey the signal. The foreign commerce cost the Government fifteen millions annually to protect it from pirates, although the pirates never molested it since 1824; and the protection of our inland commerce must be left to Providence or the tonnage duties, while that immense sum is paid to guard against pirates, the last of whom were destroyed by Commodore PORTER thirty-two years ago.

It was to enforce that outrageous policy on Congress, that the snag boats were sold so soon after the vote. Not that the Administration cared about the safety of life and property on the Western rivers; but in order to form sub confederacies of the States, which from a commercial league, could easily pass into a political league, and lay the foundation for a new Government, and for carrying out the overthrow of the present. The man who was foremost in this, received the vote of Missouri eighteen times for President in the Baltimore Convention of '52, from the office holders, and seventeen times in the Cincinnati Convention. These same office holders, who date their birth as a party from the time JACKSON threatened to hang CALHOUN, and who showed the cloven hoof again with SHADRACH PENN, maintaining that lampblack and rags are money, have been trying to make a great man of DOUGLAS for many years, but they will try for many years yet before they succeed. In 1849, they made him President of a Railroad Convention in St. Louis, intended to advance the claims of the central route, but his hostility to Missouri was so apparent that he was compelled to vacate the chair. It was he who came forward with his scheme of tonnage duties, the most outrageous and ridiculous ever proposed. The Missouri is navigable for 4,000 miles—navigable for a greater length than the breadth of the Atlantic, and much of its course for that length is through territory which could levy no tonnage duty, because it belongs to the United States. It would be superfluous to detail all the events and absurdities which this system would produce, especially to Missouri, and yet the man who was the instrument of the Nullifiers in bringing it forward was voted for seventeen times at the Cincinnati Convention, as the first choice of Missouri, for President.

The speaker entered fully into slavery legislation from the first Congress down to the present day. He depicted in striking language the state of the public mind during the slavery agitation which preceded the enactment of the Missouri Compromise; and in language still more graphic and striking the quiet which followed that enactment. He then drew a picture of the tranquility of the country when Mr. PIERCE was elected, and compared it with that which he had drawn, when the original agitation was quieted by the admission of Missouri, and the division of Louisiana into free and slave territory; and showed that the country was in the same enviably prosperous condition at both these epochs, while the same terrible storm which was allayed by the Missouri Compromise, was aroused by its abrogation, and that it was now more dangerous than then. Several times in the course of the speech he recommended BUCHANAN as a man of peace, whose political views and mental temperament disposed him to prudent, moderate measures.

### Diabolical Outrage in Brighton.

A DWELLING-HOUSE BLOWN UP, AND WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF TWELVE PERSONS!

*From the Boston Transcript, July 12.*

The people of Brighton were thrown into a state of great excitement this morning on learning that a most diabolical attempt had been made to destroy, with gunpowder, the house of Mr. THOMAS [illegible], butcher, of that place, and which greatly endangered the lives of twelve persons, men, women and children, who were sleeping therein. A reporter for the *Traveller* visited the scene this forenoon, and obtained from Mr. [illegible] the particulars of the occurrence, as follows:

The house in question is capacious and strongly built, two stories and a half high in front and three in the rear, with a cupola on the top, and is worth several thousand dollars. It is situated on Union-square, opposite the new Baptist meeting-house, and is occupied by Mr. [illegible], whose family numbers seven, and by his partner, Mr. CYRUS BROWN and family, five in number.

The explosion occurred at about 1 A. M. Mr. [illegible] and his wife slept in a chamber in the rear above the sitting-room, and below the latter, is the cellar kitchen, in which, as is supposed from the staves that were found, the keg of powder was placed.

Mrs. [illegible] was aroused by the noise of the explosion, and though she had no distinct idea of what had occurred, spoke to her husband, who immediately became aware that a dense smoke was filling the room, the plastering of the sitting room below having been torn off in such a manner as to admit its free passage. He hurried down stairs the back way, but could not enter the kitchen on account of the thick smoke. He perceived, however, that the house was on fire, and directing his wife and children to leave by another passage way, he obtained a firkin of water standing near the house, and with the aid of the neighbors, who soon assembled, succeeded in quenching the flames, though the powder smoke which filled the house for several hours, led the inmates to search repeatedly during the night, for fear that in some part it was still on fire.

The chief scene of disaster was in the rear. The kitchen is a mass of ruins. A stout brick wall is in some parts thrown down and in others cracked and broken so that it must be demolished. The window frames and blinds are blown out bodily, some of them landing at a considerable distance from the house. The stout partition of a shed adjoining the kitchen was thrown down, the doors being blown off and broken. The wall above the kitchen was blown up, and the furniture of the sitting-room had fell down, filling the kitchen with broken stuff, furniture, boards, crockery, &c. &c., in one mass of ruin. The large cooking stove in the kitchen was broken. A considerable quantity of matches were found upon the top of it of a different kind from those used in the house. In the cellar a partition was blown down and the beams started.

The parlor, which is in front, on the same floor with the sitting-room, is filled with the fragments of the furniture with which it was furnished. A heavy sofa lies in front of the fire-place, having been thrown across the room by the rising of a portion of the floor for about a foot. Mahogany chairs were broken into small pieces, and a card-table was nearly demolished, together with many smaller articles. A looking-glass fell with the face downward upon the floor, and was not broken. The window frames of this room were blown out. This is the chief damage in the part occupied by Mr. [illegible].

The floor of the parlor on the opposite side of the front entry was raised so as to make it impossible to open the door. [illegible]

[illegible]

### A Father and Son with Six Wives Apiece.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*, of this morning, gives a long account of the proceedings in that place, and in Rutland, Vt., of two men calling themselves DR. LYMAN A. ABBOTT and JAMES H. ABBOTT, said to be father and son, who are both now under arrest on the charge of bigamy. It is stated that they have each, within a short period, married no less than six wives. [illegible] in consequence of his representations the tradesmen of Manchester were victimized to the amount of several hundred dollars. The career of both parties for a number of years is detailed in the *Mirror* with great minuteness.

[illegible] who soon discovered that he had a wife living in Syracuse, N. Y. He was consequently arrested for bigamy, convicted and sentenced to ten years in the New-Jersey Penitentiary, but was pardoned out after seven months detention. [illegible] It was also ascertained that the true, original name of the "old Doctor" is AARON ANDREWS ABBOTT, and the true name of the young man JAMES HENRY ABBOTT; the latter being the oldest son of the former by his first wife. Both parties are held for trial.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### The Southern Rights and Union Congress—What it Really Amounts To.

A Washington paper a short time since, originated or gave an impulse to the suggestion of establishing an agency in New-York City for the purpose of supplying information to Southern merchants as to which firms here were best entitled to their trade, on the score of soundness on the [illegible] question. The subject has been occasionally alluded to in the New-York papers of late, and now it appears that an organization has been effected in this City, whose primary object is to furnish this invaluable intelligence, setting forth probably the various shades of opinion entertained by New-York importers and jobbers on the Southern institution generally, and the Fugitive Slave Law and the extension of Slavery in particular. The leading points of the Constitution and By-Laws adopted by this association are as follows:

ART. I, SEC. 1.—This organization shall be known and styled "THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND UNION CONGRESS."

SEC. 2.—The object of the Congress shall be the maintenance of our Southern rights, and propagation of National principles, and a love of the Constitution, laws, and Union of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. This Congress shall be open as a Business Exchange and Intelligence Office, a resort for the professions, the mechanic, the merchant, the pleasure-seeker, and above all to equalize the commercial relations between the South and the North.

BY-LAWS.

ART. 3. All members of the Congress of the United States assembled at Washington, and the Governors of all the States, are accepted members, with full privileges of membership, to the Southern Rights and Union Safety Congress of New-York.

It will probably be found up hill work for any organization or set of men to persuade merchants to buy goods of certain houses exclusively, according to their sentiments concerning negroes' rights. Experience has sufficiently proved that the firms selling the cheapest goods will attract the most customers. Still the officers of the Congress, if they get in the way of demanding and receiving a percentage from sellers, may turn an honest penny for themselves in an easy way. Moreover it may do good service to the pockets of such Baltimore and Charleston jobbers, as grow fat on any ill feeling between the merchants of this City and the South.

But on inquiry of several prominent houses in this City doing a Southern trade, we learn that this movement is not regarded by them with approval, and they have no further knowledge of it than has been derived from the papers. One of the leading spirits, if not the leader in this organization, is Col. [illegible], formerly of Kentucky, but much of the time for the last few years a dry goods salesman with different houses of this city. Col. [illegible] is said to fill all the offices both of Financial and Corresponding Secretary; and, as will appear by two or three of the annexed provisions of the Constitution, practically controls the action of the Congress.

ART. IV., SEC. 2.—The Corresponding Secretary shall, under direction of the Congress, be their organ, in all communications received or sent by him, relating to the affairs of the Congress.

SEC. 4.—The Financial Secretary shall receive all moneys, pay the same to the Treasurer, and take his receipt therefor; he shall keep an account of all moneys received, disbursed, or due to the Congress; and countersign all orders drawn on the Treasury for money.

Whatever may be the fate of the Southern Rights and Union Congress, we have no suspicion that it will break anybody just yet. Even in the strongest Abolition District of Massachusetts you couldn't make the fortune of the maple-sugar manufacturers by getting up "Free-Sweetening Societies." Nor, as we read Southern character, will merchants of the South be likely to damage their pockets by trading with doughfaces who sell goods dearer than their Free Soil neighbors. [illegible]

### Troubles of the John-Street Church.

Since the decision of Bishop SIMPSON, reserving the above Church for the use of the present worshippers therein, considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by the advocates of the removal to an up-town site. This difficulty found its first result on Saturday night, when, as we are informed, the up-town advocates employed seven men, members of two fire companies, to take and hold possession of the building. They were admitted to the church and remained, the gas-lights burning during the time, until an early hour on Sunday, when a larger number of men were employed by the opposition party. These men obtained entrance by the window, while the first body left by the door, forgetting in their exit to take with them a hatchet and other apparatus appertaining to them as firemen.

The second party held possession of the Church until the hour for the regular services, which were conducted in the usual peaceable manner. A Mr. LAPHAM, who is an up-town man, was, previous to the services, actively engaged in canvassing the claims of his friends among the female members of the congregation, who, however, retaliated upon him with great severity.

### Democratic Central Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee was held at Tammany Hall on Saturday evening, WILSON SMALL presiding. After some unimportant business, Wednesday next, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., was chosen as the time for holding the primary elections.

### Fires.

IN BAXTER-STREET.

The alarm of fire, at 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the burning of a shed in Baxter-street, near Leonard-street.

### Hudson River Railroad.

We learn that the Express Trains on this Road leaving New-York at 5 P. M., will, from this date, stop at Garrison's, (West Point,) for the accommodation of Summer travelers.

# THE NEW KANSAS BILL.

## SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD

AGAINST

MR. DOUGLAS' SECOND ENABLING BILL,

AND IN FAVOR OF

## The Immediate Admission of Kansas into the Union.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States July 9, 1856.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The daily sessions of the Senate usually last three or four hours. The present one has already reached its fourteenth hour. If I do not hasten, the gleams of the morning sun will pale the lights of the chandelier before I shall have closed my speech. The honorable and distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) has appealed eloquently and earnestly to my love of peace, and to my devotion to the Union. Certainly, every consideration weighs upon me as strongly as upon any other American Senator or citizen to make me desire that peace and harmony may prevail throughout this broad land; that my own country, worthier of my love than any other country under the sun, may be united now, henceforth and forever; and that it may, by means of such harmony and union, continually rise in prosperity, greatness, and glory.

The honorable Senator has based on that appeal a remonstrance against my remark, that "the time for compromises has passed." The honorable Senator from Georgia, (Mr. TOOMBS) to whom this bill owes its principal features, has disclaimed for it not only the form but also the character of a compromise. Assuming, however, with the Senator from Kentucky, that this is its true character, I must say, nevertheless, that he misunderstands me when he supposes that I am opposed to all compromise of all questions, on all occasions. My position concerning legislative compromises is this, namely: personal, partisan, temporary, and subordinate questions, may lawfully be compromised; but principles can never be justly or wisely made the subjects of compromise. By principles I mean the elements in public questions of moral right, political justice, and high national expediency. Does any honorable Senator assert a different maxim on the subject of legislative compromises.

Unlike, perhaps, that honorable Senator, I regard Slavery as morally unjust, politically unwise, and socially pernicious, in some degree, in every community where it exists. Slavery once, and not long ago, was practically universal. It may be doubted whether, among all the distinguished men whose colaborer I am in this august assembly, there is one who more than myself, if he could trace his lineage upwards through a period of five hundred or six hundred years, would not reach the bar sinister. I owe it to wise, virtuous and bold legislators, who have gone before me, that I am not myself a slave, and that, within the State where I live, Slavery has forever ceased to exist. I owe it to mankind and to posterity, that being a legislator now myself, slavery shall by no act of mine be established or extended; and by act of mine, God giving me grace, no human being shall ever hereafter be made or held a slave. This is a principle; and, being a principle, I cannot compromise it. Nevertheless, I am not, for that reason, to be supposed willing to be either turbulent or factious in resisting the majority of my countrymen, when, overruling me, they compromise principles even so sacred as this. I abide that reconsideration which I always hopefully believe near, and am sure is ultimately certain.

### THE COMPROMISES OF 1850.

It was my fortune to have just come into Congress when California, a Free State, applied for admission into the Union. I insisted on her admission, without condition, qualification, or compromise. Others here, on the contrary, demanded a compromise, which should settle, as they said, all actual and all possible questions arising out of the subject of Slavery in the United States, then, thenceforth, and forever. I showed that such a compromise was impossible. I maintained that questions arising out of Slavery, from time to time, under different circumstances, and in different parts of the Republic, must be justly and wisely settled, and indeed could only be settled at all, severally and distinctly, on the occasions on which they occurred. I was overruled. I was censured—how widely, how severely, all the world knows—for my refusal to join in a measure of peace and harmony, as it was called, which, as I thought, at the cost of sacrifices of freedom and justice, was expected to terminate the discussion of Slavery in Congress, and to restore harmony and concord throughout the country, and perpetuate them forever.

That compromise was made here about this time, in a Midsummer night, like this, at the close of a long and stormy debate. Loud-mouthed artillery, from the terrace of the Capitol, announced to the people of the United States that the Wilmot Proviso was buried under the floor of the Senate Chamber, and that the agitation of Slavery was buried with it. Wherever I went, here or abroad, I was pointed at as a chief mourner—the last to leave that solemn ceremonial. Only four years elapsed, when those who had effected that compromise found it necessary to open to civilization the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and they introduced into the Senate a bill for that purpose. Then, all at once, the Wilmot Proviso burst the cerements of its grave, and stalked through the Senate Chamber, clad in the same fearful horrors that it had worn before its interment.

### THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The Slavery question thus reopened, certainly by no act of mine, or of those who act with me, the Compromise act of 1850 was revised. Those who favored the extension of Slavery in the Territories maintained that that Compromise drew after it, as a consequence, an abrogation of the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, contained in the Missouri Compromise act of 1820. Those who opposed the extension of Slavery denied that consequence. I was among that number, and was again overruled. The majority here then hit upon a new expedient to bind down and confine the Wilmot Proviso in its tomb, and prevent its possible resurrection forever. That expedient was, that Congress should renounce, in favor of the inhabitants of the new Territories, all jurisdiction over the subject of Slavery therein. Having no faith in the justice or the wisdom of that expedient, I calmly warned the Senate that they were only sending this perplexing question of Slavery down to the Territories, to involve their inhabitants in factious and fruitless contests; and that it would come back again to the Senate, red with the heat of those strifes, to be settled here at last. I insisted then that Congress ought to discharge its proper responsibility, and decide whether Kansas and Nebraska should be Slave Territories or Free Territories. The Compromise ordinance, from the terrace of the Capitol, announced to the people a new triumph, and I was again pronounced, throughout the length and breadth of the land, a disappointed and overthrown agitator. Two years have elapsed. What is the result of this, the second Compromise made within six years—a Compromise consisting in the abnegation of Federal power over the subject of Slavery in the Territories of the United States? The result, in its nature, is just what I predicted; while, in its aggravations, it surpasses all that my fanatical imagination had conceived.

### HOW THE MATTER SHOULD BE SETTLED.

Sir, I say again, and with emphasis, we have had enough of compromises on the subject of Slavery. The day for them has passed. Do you ask what I would do on those disturbing questions? I answer, that I would do on these what I would do on all other questions. I hold this to be a Government of majorities, modified indeed by complex constitutional limitations; but nevertheless a Government of majorities.

It is the business of Congress to adjust and determine all questions which legitimately come before it; and not to compel them, to decide on their admission upon others. True, I know very well that I might be overruled, and that Slavery might be established in a Territory by Congress, where I should vote to establish Freedom. In that case, Slavery must remain there, until, in a constitutional way, it shall be removed. So, on the other hand, if Freedom shall be established in the Territories, where others vote to establish Slavery, they too must submit, and abide the change they desire. True, I know that there might be a difference of opinion between the House of Representatives and the Senate in such a case. In such an event, we must wait until the two Houses can agree—to-morrow, the next month, or the next year. The people will ultimately take care to constitute the two Houses so that they shall agree. So much, Sir, for my position upon the subject of compromises concerning the subject of Slavery.

### KANSAS AND HER ADMISSION.

Mr. President, the Territory of Kansas constitutes one twenty-fifth part of the whole dominion of the United States of America, sufficient to constitute six States of the average size of those now enrolled in the confederacy. It is a Territory which, thirty-five years ago, was, with a peculiar felicity of wisdom, consecrated to Freedom, and assigned as an exclusive field of free labor. The distinguished Senator from Delaware (Mr. CLAYTON) now argues to convince us that that beneficent act was unconstitutional. The question which it thus raised is merely incidental and collateral now. I may consider, therefore, on this occasion, to reply, that the act was a compromise; that it received the form, nature, and character of a compromise, at that time, by the Slaveholding States and the Free States, as parties having conflicting interests to be settled. And it received that form, name, and character, for the purpose of binding the faith of all parties against a repeal or disturbance of it on the ground of al-

[illegible]

California [illegible] military Governor [illegible] Convention [illegible] adopted. Now, in this case, I should like to see the Senator argue the question here, that the Convention was held, not only without authority of law, but in the direct violation of the fundamental law organizing that Territory. The point of difference is this; so far as the Federal Government left power in the commander in California, the Convention there was held in pursuance of the ordinance of that officer. There was no law preventing the people of California from presenting the constitution upon which they chose to form a Government, and ask for admission into the Union. In the absence of any legislation on the part of Congress, the people assembled under the call of the military and civil Governor, and proceeded to organize a State Government, and applied for admission into the Union. But, as to Kansas, there was been a law passed by Congress, prescribing the terms on which they shall form a State Constitution. Their Convention was in direct violation of the fundamental law, and now they ask for admission into the Union. I hope the Senator from New-York will see that there is a great deal of difference between the way in which California came into the Union, and the way in which he proposes to admit Kansas.

Mr. SEWARD—The honorable Senator is very kind and very fair in his statement, and I will endeavor to meet the objection he presents. If he had been here as he was not, I believe, during the debate on the admission of California, he would have learned that it was as serious and grave an objection to the mode in which the California Convention was called, that it was called by a military authority, without any sanction by Congress whatever, as it is now against Kansas, that her Convention was called without the authority of an act of Congress. I was a witness of it. The military Governor of California was a Governor appointed in time of war. California was conquered, and it remained in the hands of a Governor who was appointed by the President, without any warrant of law whatever, or of the Constitution.

Mr. WELLER—We held California by a treaty, and not by conquest.

Mr. SEWARD—We held it by force. At all events, my statement is, that there was no previous authority of Congress. The military Governor was Gen. RILEY; and I need not say to the honorable Senator from California, that military Governors have no authority, without an act of Congress authorizing and directing them to institute conventions to subvert the power of the United States. We know, indeed, that the Governor of California acted in contravention with the views of the President; but the President acted without authority, and in obedience only to a political necessity he, which no provision had been made. By virtue of the principles thus hastily stated and thus considered, California assumed to be, and became, not merely a provisional State, subject to the Federal Union, but an independent and absolutely sovereign State. Sir, what California did was rightly done, but it was not done in pursuance of any law. It was done without law, and it was justified then as I justify similar proceedings in Kansas now, on the ground of a high political necessity.

Mr. President, another and lighter objection has been urged against my bill, namely: that the Topeka Convention provides that it shall not be changed in less than nine years. I do not know this fact, but I am bound to assume it, on the statement of the honorable Senator from Georgia. My answer is, that I am not responsible for that provision in the Constitution. It is an objection of the same character with one that is made by the honorable Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS) namely; that the Topeka Constitution excludes free colored persons from Kansas. I reply to both of these objections. I take the Constitution, as we must all take it, for better or for worse—just as it is—or we cannot admit the State at all. The people in new States make their Constitutions. Our power is limited to the admission or rejection of a State, whatever the Constitution may be. Again, it is not clear that the provision complained of by the Senator from Georgia will prevent the people of Kansas from subverting this Constitution, and establishing a new one, at any time short of the expiration of nine years. The Constitution of the State of New-York, established in 1821, provided for alterations only to be made with the consent of two successive Legislatures. A party desiring radical innovation, and authority sufficient to obtain that object in the form prescribed in the Constitution, secured a majority in the Legislature, and, without any constitutional authority, carried through a law by which proceedings were instituted for calling a Convention, which was subsequently held, and which framed a new Constitution. This new Constitution being submitted to the people, was approved by them, in derogation of the old one, became, and it yet remains, the supreme law of the land.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I will state to the Senator from New-York, so that he may know the fact, that the Constitution of Kansas, of which he speaks, provides that amendments may be proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Legislature, for two successive Legislatures; and if adopted by two successive Legislatures, by two-thirds of each House, they are to be submitted to the people, and then a majority of the people may amend it; but it provides that no such amendment shall be made, either by a Convention or the Legislature, for nine years.

Mr. WELLER—A State Constitution must only be Republican in form.

Mr. SEWARD—I thank the honorable Senator for the suggestion. I make it the only question necessary and practical here is, whether Kansas has a Constitution which is Republican in form. To most Senators that is enough, under any circumstances. I confess it is not enough for me.

If the provisional State of Deseret shall come here with a Constitution which shall sanction polygamy, I certainly shall vote against admitting as a State a community which has revived that eminently patriarchal institution, without stopping to decide whether the institution is in harmony with Republicanism or not.

### THE DOUGLAS BILL—SLAVERY.

I pass now from my own bill, to consider the new bill presented by the Committee on Territories. So far as the subject of Slavery is concerned, the most which can be claimed for this bill is, that it gives an equal chance to the people of Kansas to choose between Freedom and Slavery. I can well understand that the Senator from Georgia and the Committee on Territories regard this feature of the bill as being entirely just. I differ from them only because the standard of political justice which commends itself to me, is a more rigid one. I recognize no equality, in moral right or political expediency, between Slavery and Freedom. I hold the one to be decidedly good, and the other to be positively bad. I do not think it wise or just, or necessary, to give to the people of a Territory, where Slavery does not exist, and never has existed, the privilege of choosing Slavery. The inhabitants of a new Territory are necessarily in a condition of pupilage, needing the guardian care as well as counsel of Congress. The experience of Kansas confirms this truth. On the 28th day of May, 1854, there was no civil community, practically there was not one lawful citizen within the Territory. The Kansas organic law passed, and lo! there was at once a civil community there. But what was its condition? There were a few emigrants scattered throughout a Territory of vast extent, unknown to each other; unorganized, absolutely without civil institutions; without a treasury, or a militia, or public officers; without organized political parties; and without cultivated fields, or workshops, or established markets, and almost without habitations or homes; incompetent to self-defence or self-government, they were overborne by a small intrusive force from an adjoining State; addressed by foreign factions, with present temptations and seductions, without having any concert of action amongst themselves, they were appealed to, on the one side, to institute Slavery, not for their own benefit, but for the supposed benefit of the slaveholding States, and to weaken the power of the Free States—and on the other, by arguments having little weight, amid the confusion incident to the organization of a Territory. Thus the greatest political question that could be submitted to any people, a question which Congress itself has been unable to settle, was devolved for its settlement upon a community which, although it possessed extraordinary intelligence, was, by reason of its immaturity, unable to elect even a legislature and a magistracy for itself. The result has been, not the voluntary establishment of popular sovereignty, or of self-government, with or without Slavery, but a conquest and subjugation of the Territory, with the establishment of Slavery, by slaveholders from Missouri. I maintain, and no one here will deny, that it would have been unwise and injurious to the people of Kansas, if Congress had directly established Slavery in that Territory by the organic law. Congress was bound to foresee the operation of the organic law which it passed. And Congress could not pass a law, the operation of which would be to establish Slavery within the Territory, by indirection, with more wisdom, or justice, or benevolence, than it could have directly established Slavery there. I say, therefore, that the existing state of things in Kansas is the result of the wrongful and injurious legislation of Congress itself. I maintain, still more, that, since there was a possibility that Slavery might be established within the Territory through popular mistake, or surprise, or conquest, it was a solemn responsibility resting upon Congress to withhold from the people therein—so few, scattered, feeble, unorganized, and deficient in the consolidation which is essential to every civil State, at least until they should have attained something more of organization and maturity—the power to decide so fearful a question. You will tell me that this is a denial of the capacity and of the right of a civil community to exercise self-government. It is a very different thing. It is only insisting that a people must have the necessary elements of a civil community, before the power of self-government can safely be conferred on them. I admit and maintain the right of every individual citizen to enjoy and exercise freedom and self-control, subject to the municipal law of the land. But I deny, at the same time, that it is a parental right or duty to refer to the infant child, who is ultimately to become a citizen, the choice, during his minority, between health and disease, or between virtue and crime. Sir, the young and the short of the whole matter is, that until the Territories of the United States become matured and qualified to assume all the powers of municipal and political self-government, as States from the Union, they are dependencies in pupilage on the Federal Government, and Congress is their only rational Government, legislature. If Slavery is a good institution, a necessary one, and one consistent with the Constitution of the United States, we ought at once

[illegible]

slavery. On this principle I have acted, [illegible] in regard to Kansas, as I have acted [illegible] regard to Texas and New-Mexico. [illegible] God giving me grace, I shall act in regard to all Territories of the United States, so long as they remain Territories, as long as I shall live.

I do not now pursue the question of the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the United States, above that which I mentioned, into the abyss, where the fragments of the Missouri Compromise have disappeared. I do not inquire now whether Congress has not the power to prohibit a State from establishing Slavery, [illegible] like that Constitution, or framing an old Union for a new one. Practically, these questions are academical, and merely a hypothetical one. It cannot be that a State, in which Slavery has an existence, and which is left perfectly free to change its policy and reject Slavery, will [illegible] Slavery; and this, too, in the [illegible] of the Christian era. No State, under any circumstances, has ever made such a change. Slavery has been established by Mexico, by all the Central American States, by Chili, and by Peru; and it now exists only in one State on the American Continent, and that is the Empire of Brazil. During the same period, no European State has established Slavery. Great Britain has abolished it; Spain is abolishing it; Russia, and even Turkey, are abolishing it. What wrecked emigrants is this to change with the tempest? Shall the children of the Federal Republic—because I deny to them the exclusive privilege of choosing an evil and a curse, which no mature State, already assured from it, will adopt, and which all such States afflicted with it suffer themselves from as speedily as possible—

### THE ADMISSION OF NEW STATES.

I am opposed to this bill for other reasons, which are drawn exclusively from its bearings upon the people of Kansas. I am equally opposed to it, for reasons drawn from its bearings upon the whole Federal Union. I think that the addition of every new State increases and thus promotes the disturbances of peace and harmony in this country. I have, in my well, social or political life, never yet, or ever supposed to harmonize the stability of the Union, that does not arise immediately out of the existence of Slavery. If this Union is threatened in the South, it is because the rights of Slaveholders are supposed to be endangered. If it is threatened in the North, it is because the power of Slaveholders is supposed to be on the increase.

It is clear, that the more we multiply Slave States, the more this mountain of bitterness will overflow. Again, the more we multiply Slave States, the more we hinder the emancipation of slaves in the old States. That emancipation, if it can be effected, is to be instituted, managed, and conducted, by the United States themselves, in a reformation done now, there, to themselves and to the whole Union, because upon it depend the highest possible development of national wealth, and the highest possible increase of national strength and power. While I do not maintain that Slavery is incompatible with the attainment of a certain stage of prosperity in some States, under some circumstances, I do insist, on the contrary, that, all other things being equal, every State, peopled just in proportion as its inhabitants or population are intelligent, industrious, and free, is opposed to the policy of the bill, because the addition of Slave States tends to confirm and increase the dependence of our country upon the manufacturing industry and the financial systems of foreign countries, and thus to build up those great interests in foreign countries, instead of making our systems of manufactures and finance continental and independent. During this debate, the bill has been allowed, I cannot say, in parliamentary language, assisted by the incorporation of a clause which, if it were otherwise entirely acceptable, would inevitably deprive it of my support. The organic law extends the right of suffrage, not only to aliens who had become duly naturalized, but also upon alien inhabitants who have in the forms of law declared their intention to become citizens. The bill proposes no new disfranchises this latter class. I am not to say now, for the first time, that I regard this Know-Nothing or American policy as being equally unjust and unwise. I hold that the right of suffrage is essentially a civil obligation of subjects, or of enfranchised republican authority. While this bill overthrows that principle essential to Freedom on the one side, it strikes a blow equally dangerous to Freedom on the other, by an indirect invitation to the slaveholder to bring bondmen into the Territory, and thus practically excluding the disenfranchised European emigrant. As a general fact, labor in Kansas, as in all our other Territories and States, must be performed either by slaves or by European immigrants. The American people, educated and trained as they are, do not furnish an adequate supply of native labor. This bill encourages slave labor, and discourages immigrant labor.

There is another broad objection to the bill, when regarded as a measure which may result in the establishment of Slavery in the Territories. If I were asked what I think is the real ground of whatever antagonism exists between the Free States and the Slave States, I should say, that it consists in the unequal extent within which the pure Democratic principle has worked out its proper results in the two sections. In the Free States, the Democratic principle, seizes upon the Democratic machinery of the Government, and works out the results of political and social equality with great rapidity and success. Thus labor rules in the Free States. In the Slave States, labor being enslaved, the operation of a pure Democratic principle is hindered, and the consequence is, that capital is more successful in retaining its ancient sway. I am opposed to the policy of favoring the multiplication of Slave States, on the ground, however, that I have yet taken, that it is injurious to the cause of humanity in society itself. I think it clear, that if the cause of mankind in all civilized nations could be taken, it would be found to require that Slavery should be brought to an end, wherever it exists, and immediately, or suddenly, by violence, or without inhumanity, but with moderation, prudence, and generous administration, and as soon as it can be done consistently with equal justice. I am unwilling to expose myself or to place my country in an attitude of defiance against the judgment and benevolence of mankind.

Mr. President, I have sought to find out what plausible ground there can be for the creation of a Slave State in Kansas, by the act or with the consent of Congress. The only ground which seems to me to reach that dignity is, that the existing Slave States require room for expansion beyond their borders. I know that growing States need room. The State of New-York, before it ever conceived the idea of getting up a Slave State in Texas, has already reproduced itself in Vermont. Since that time, it has practically extended itself in the forms of new and additional States upon the shores of all the upper lakes.

I do not, however, see a necessity for open ground on the part of the Slave States. Of course, I speak with much hesitation, but, nevertheless, according to the facts as I understand them.

The Free States have an area of [illegible] square miles, and contain a population of 14,000,000. The Slave States, with only 10,000,000 of inhabitants, have an area of 851,000 square miles. The Free States have a population of 16 to a square mile. The Slave States have a population of only 11 to a square mile. The increase of the whole population within the last sixty years has been 10,000,000, or 316 per cent; while the slave population has increased during the same time only 2,000,000, or 200 per cent. It may be safely inferred from these facts that the Slave States will actually need no more room within the next half century. Again, if I do not inferred regarding the extension of Slave Territory, namely, is an economical question, considering the price of slaves, I think it clear that further extension would be injurious to the Slave States themselves. The cost of an able bodied slave, though he is inferior in capacity and intelligence to the white laborer, already exceeds the full cost of the education and maintenance of a white man in Europe. If, then, free immigrants existed in sufficient numbers, and had the disposition to migrate into Slaveholding States, they would supplant Slavery there altogether.

Since it thus appears, Mr. President, that the Slave States have no need of room for further expansion, the anxiety and solicitude for the safety of the Slave States against an unmerciful crusade of slaves within their territories, which have been so freely and earnestly expressed during this debate, are quite unreal and groundless.

### LAW AND ORDER.

I pass on to examine the bill in its bearings upon the restoration of order and the safety of property, liberty and life, within the Territory of Kansas. The bill is especially commended to us on the ground that it will effect those great objects. But it seems to me to fall short of them altogether. It proposes that the people of the Territory may hold a Convention in December next, and adopt a State Constitution. They may refuse to adopt a Constitution; and if they should adopt one, Congress may, nevertheless, reject the new State. If the people make it a Free State, the Senate may reject it, because it is free. If it is made a Slave State by any chance, the House of Representatives may reject it, because it is a Slave State. In either case, the remedy is at an end, and the Territory will be just where it is now. During the interregnum between the adoption of a Constitution and the action of Congress upon it, the actual Government of the Territory will be in the hands of the Missouri borderers, who will, in the full exercise of their hatred of Freedom, and the popular spirit of resistance to Slavery which prevailed in the Territory, will, in contempt of the laws, relegate them now, and keep them, if need be, permanently under martial law now, and military control, for it must remain, whatever, if not admit the State now under the Topeka Constitution, or other one which the Congress may hereafter

shall not be enforced within the Territory, and the honorable Senator from Kentucky regards this pro- [illegible] ... it does not decide all these laws. It is doubtful how many of them, it does abolish, and whether [illegible] ... the honorable Senator from Kentucky ... of the bill, he goes to ... while the bill ... contained in the Constitution ... of Kansas ... [illegible] ... The Free-State party will ... that the obnoxious Legislature ... The Slave-State men, on the other hand, will ... that they all remain in force. The conflict ... will go to the Courts of the Territory for their decision. From those courts there is no appeal in criminal cases to the Supreme Court of the United States. How those courts will decide on questions in which they are virtually a party, we already know too well ... [illegible] ... that a tavern in which Free-State men are entertained is a nuisance, and that Free-State presses are nuisances, and that even a bridge, over which ... are passed, is also a nuisance; and that all those nuisances may be abated, on the presentment of a packed grand jury, without a trial ... by an armed posse ... consisting of enlisted pro-Slavery bands; and we know, also, ... in the United States is adjudged ... to consist not merely in levying war against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to their enemies, but in assembling peaceably as citizens to petition Congress for redress of grievances.

[illegible]

The process which this bill proposes for taking the census, designating the Territory, and ascertaining the qualifications of electors, and conducting the elections, is to be confided to a commission appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. I have already seen who was first appointed Governor of the Territory by the President and Senate, and how, and upon what grounds, he was removed by the President, and who was appointed his successor by the President and Senate, and how, and upon what grounds, he is retained by the President. I have also seen who were appointed Judges and Marshals for the Territory by the President and Senate, and how, and upon what grounds, they are still retained in office by the President. I have seen how the Governor, Judges, and Marshals, have plunged the Territory into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war, in an effort to compel the people to relinquish the right of self-government, or to flee from the Territory for their lives. I want no more civil agents within the Territory appointed by the present President of the United States. I said, when I addressed the Senate in April last, that Kansas was brought to a state of revolution by the oppressions of the President of the United States, and had assumed an attitude of revolution, which was tolerated, indeed, by the Constitution, but was, nevertheless, an attitude of revolution; and that in this, as in all revolutions, the evil could only be corrected by separating the oppressed altogether from their political relations to the oppressor. I say the same thing now.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

I will not dwell minutely on other objections which have been justly raised by my associates here. I am content to say, in general terms, that the President of the United States has performed a coup d'état, by which the Territorial Constitution, given to the people of Kansas by the Congress of the United States, has been absolutely subverted; that the President holds absolute power over that people, in the name and form, indeed, of spurious, legislative, ministerial, and judicial authorities; that Slavery is practically established there already by force; that a portion of the people are slain, while a larger portion have been expelled from the Territory by force; that the freedom of speech and of the press, and the personal [illegible] of the electors, as well as the purity of the ballot-box, are subverted, while the leaders of the party of Freedom are either dispersed beyond the Territory, or imprisoned within it, on charges of pretended crimes. The elector can only reach the polls and deposit his vote under the protection of the army of the United States. The circumstances are parallel, almost to the point of coincidence, with those which attended the election by which the Republicans of France invested Louis Napoleon with the powers of absolute despotism. Fix a day upon which the people of Kansas shall decide between Slavery and Freedom, and from that day, what remains of free population will be spirited away. A new and factitious immigration of Pro-Slavery electors will rush into the Territory from adjacent Slave States. Order and silence will indeed prevail. The elector will receive his ballot at the hands of the soldiers who have restored the Territory to the condition of quiet and peace; and the counting of the ballots will tell the simple story that the Missouri Territorial usurpation is adopted and converted into a State Sovereignty, by the voice of the enslaved people of Kansas.

Here is a premonition of the manner in which a Slave-State Convention would be obtained under this bill. It is an extract from the testimony of Colonel JOHN SCOTT, of St. Joseph's, Missouri, given before the Committee of Investigation of the House of Representatives, and will be found in their report:

"It is my intention, and the intention of a great many other Missourians now resident in Missouri, whenever the Slavery issue is to be determined upon by the people of this Territory in the adoption of the State Constitution, to remove to the Territory in time to acquire the right to become legal voters upon that question. The leading purpose of our intended removal to the Territory is to determine the domestic institutions of this Territory, when it comes to be a State; and we would not come but for that purpose, and would never think of coming here but for that purpose. I believe there are a great many in Missouri who are so situated."

We are assured, indeed, that the bill shall be so modified as to allow the electors, who have fled the Territory, to return. Who can vouch for the ability of these poor emigrants, scattered over the Free States, to return to their homes in the Territory, even if they should be so disposed? None can be safe in the Territory without arms, or being alone. None can return to the Territory in numbers, and with arms, because armed parties are disarmed, and sent back by the army of the United States.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

The honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) asks me whether I will do nothing—whether nothing shall be done to compose this fatal strife in Kansas, which, he says, no one has depicted in deeper colors than myself. I answer, Yes. I will vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Topeka Constitution. That measure, and that measure only, will restore peace and harmony, while it will rescue Freedom from peril. Take that measure. If such a thing is possible as turning a Free State into a Slave State, you will yet have the opportunity to do so, if the welfare of Kansas and of our common country should seem to you to require it. If you will not adopt that measure, it will then remain for you to propose another remedy; but it must be more just and more tolerant of Freedom than either of those which you have already submitted to the Senate, and it must surrender all the vantage ground in the Territory which Slavery has acquired by fraud or force. If this bill, now before the Senate, is your ultimatum, then the people of Kansas must trust to that change of public sentiment and of public opinion, now going on throughout the United States, which, although it yet has to acquire the strength of habit and the power of complete organization, nevertheless, I think, is sure enough to break all the fetters which have been already fastened upon them, and all that remain within the forge of Executive despotism. To the people of Kansas, and to every advocate of their cause, in this the crowning trial of their fidelity, I say, in the language of the rule I have adopted for the government of my own conduct,

——"Let thy scope
Be one fix'd mind for all; thy rights approve
To thy own conscience gradually renewed;
Learn to make Time the father of wise Hope;
Then trust thy cause to the arm of Fortitude,
The light of Knowledge, and the warmth of Love."

## TOOMBS' KANSAS BILL.

### Letter from W. Y. Roberts, Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 11, 1856.

*To the Editor of the Evening Post:*

Your note asking my opinion, as a Democrat and as a citizen and friend of Kansas, in relation to the Senate bill entitled "a bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government," &c., which passed the Senate on the 3d inst., is to hand.

In reply, I would say that my objections to the bill are not confined to its details only—they may be amended—but attach also to the principles upon which it rests.

1. The bill proposes to repeal and amend certain territorial laws, and to leave others in force, and hence assumes the position that the Legislative Assembly was a valid authority, and affixes the seal of Congressional sanction and approbation upon a body elected by a rule utterly subversive of that Government; and in so doing, the Senate has sanctioned and legalized, as far as it can, the work of an armed mob, in open violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States, in violating the great fundamental principle upon which rests our whole political fabric, popular sovereignty, or self-government.

It is not necessary to weary your readers by inserting here the proof of this proposition, and I shall refer them to the testimony taken by the Kansas Investigating Committee, reported to the House of Representatives on the 1st inst. In this report the above allegation is proven by testimony the most positive and incontrovertible.

2. But my objections to the bill do not stop here; after thus acknowledging the validity of the territorial Legislature, the bill proceeds to repeal sundry laws and parts of laws enacted by that body, by the very singular process of reënacting certain important provisions of the Constitution of the United States. (See bill, sec. 18.) It also enacts a new elective law—assuming the power of Congress to legislate for the Territory on the most important subject of legislation, that of the elective franchise, while it has, in the opinion of the Senate, in full vitality, a local Legislature of its own; thus utterly abandoning the whole theory of the Democratic creed in relation to the government of the Territories; and, as a Democrat, I must be allowed to enter my protest against this abandonment of the faith, particularly in an instance when that abandonment is made necessary by assuming a former false hypothesis.

3. The bill further provides for the election and organization of a convention "to form a constitution and state government," and, without submitting the constitution thus formed to a vote of the people or future action of Congress, admits the State into the Union "on an equal footing with the original States," thus making the action of this convention a finality, and depriving the people of the invaluable privilege of acting in their primary and individual capacity upon the organic law of the land, "a right inestimable to them and formidable only to tyrants."

4. To give to a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the President, the power to determine who shall vote for delegates to a Convention, and to be the sole judges of the election and qualifications of said delegates, and to make the action of that Convention final, in a matter so important as the formation of a Constitution and State Government, is to erect a power dangerous to popular rights, a power irresponsible to the people—so despotic, and is assuming the power of Congress to do that for which there is no warrant in the Constitution, and which is subversive of the great principles of popular Government.

5. One effect of refusing to submit the constitution to a vote of the people would be to obviate the necessity of retaining in the territory a large body of men during the Winter, in order to vote on the constitution in the Spring, as it would be impossible to frame a constitution, publish it and give the people time to discuss its provisions, in order to give an intelligent vote upon its ratification before, probably, the 1st of March. I am aware that it would be exceedingly inconvenient for these people to stay in our territory during the Winter *without houses*, and that houses and provisions are very expensive things; nevertheless, as a citizen of Kansas, I cannot consent that they should be allowed to finish their work by the 4th of November and return to their homes, leaving the people to enjoy (?) a government established against their own will and wishes; and hence, as a citizen and friend of Kansas, must most solemnly protest against this feature of the bill.

6. The bill further provides that the ratio of representation and the apportionment of delegates shall be determined by the number of voters, and not the number of inhabitants in the Territory and the respective districts; thus giving to the mere adventurer, the "soldier of fortune" upon the border, the same representative strength with the regular citizen, permanently located with his wife and family of five or ten minor children. The injustice of this provision is too glaring to need comment, and its object too plain to be misunderstood.

7. The enumeration of voters is fixed at a time when many of our citizens have been driven from their homes and from the Territory, and when an armed mob, unrebuked by Government, has blockaded all the avenues to the country, not only preventing the return of the few who might be able and who might feel an inclination to return, from doing so, but robbing and driving back all new emigrants from the Free States who are seeking homes in the Territory. Thus forcing upon the people a finality at a most inauspicious time, and proposing to establish the institutions of a State when the country is under the government of an armed and irresponsible mob. What a mockery of popular rights! And what a fraud upon a people who were induced to emigrate to the Territory under a pledge from the Government that they should be left "*perfectly free to establish their own institutions.*"

8. In addition to this, the bill, as far as it is intended "to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a Constitution and a State Government" is gratuitous. We contend as Democrats, that we have authority whenever a majority of the people may so determine to call a Convention, form a Constitution and State Government, and to apply for admission into the Union, as a free and sovereign State. We hold that the people are better judges of when this shall be done, than Congress can be, and that to judge of, and to do this is one of the rights expressly reserved to the people by the Constitution of the United States, and therefore, we have not asked of Congress an authority that expressly belongs to us under the Constitution; but what we do ask, is, that Congress should fulfill all the requirements of the Constitution and extend over us the protecting hand of the National Government.

We ask of Congress no impossibilities—nor unconstitutional intermeddling with our domestic affairs. Congress cannot "*give us back our dead,*" but it can wipe out a Legislative Government established by fraud and violence, and institute another that shall reflect the will of the people. It can refund to our people all the losses and damages that they have sustained by reason of this fraud, and restore and secure to them what is more valuable than gold, and sweeter than life, *the free enjoyment of all their political rights as American citizens.* We ask a nation's disapprobation of a fraud unparalleled in the history of our country; let the nation wash her hands of the disgraceful act, and let the history of it go down to posterity with a nation's condemnation indelibly engraved upon its forehead.

Let Congress, in the place of repealing certain laws of the territorial legislature, because of their *inherent defects*, set them all aside because of the *inherent defects in* the power that made them. Let this be done, and the whole subject is open to Congress, the wrongs of the people may be redressed, their constitutional rights restored, and peace restored to the country and to the Territory, the Constitution itself vindicated, the theory of non-interference saved. The great principles of popular sovereignty and self-government reëstablished, an unmitigated fraud upon the sacred ballot-box branded with marked disapprobation, the character of free institutions preserved untarnished, the confidence of the people in the perpetuity and strength of free government stimulated and confirmed, and the bonds of the Union strengthened and established upon the rock of eternal justice; but refuse to do this, and all these propositions are reversed.

If the bill was designed to effect these objects it will most certainly fail of its purpose, but on the other hand tend most directly to the reverse of all these desirable results, and therefore, finally, as a Democrat, a citizen and friend of Kansas, one who loves the Union, and the harmony and peace of all sections of the country, I must most earnestly protest against its passage into a law.

Very truly, &c., W. Y. ROBERTS.

## THE HERBERT TRIAL.

### Trial of Hon. Mr. Herbert for the Murder of Thomas Keating.

*From the Washington Star, July 10.*

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the prisoner was brought into Court and placed in the prisoner's box. Proper precaution had been taken to secure ventilation by throwing open the windows and doors. Within a few minutes after the opening of the Court room, it was filled with an audience whose deep interest in the proceedings was manifested by the silent tenacity with which they retained their tiresome standing positions.

The following is the Jury obtained:
Edward M. Edelin, John Seaford, Jr., Robert Cohen, John T. Bradley, Geo. W. Cochran, Jno. F. Bridgett, John Scribner, Nimrod Garretson, Peter F. Bacon, Enoch Moreland, Henry D. Gunnell, Henry Wilson.

A telegraphic dispatch having been received last night, from the friends of the Keating family in New-York City, to the effect that they had been unable to secure the counsel desired in that quarter, at a late hour last night, J. M. Brewster, Esq., late of Montgomery County, Md., was retained for the prosecution, and this gentleman accordingly took his place this morning by the side of the District Attorney.

Witnesses for the prosecution were called and sworn in.

By order of Court the witnesses were then removed from the room.

Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel for defence, claimed that the rule should not apply to certain witnesses who had been called by the defence, viz.: two or three Justices of the Peace and a member of the Senate, to impeach the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution, who had testified on the preliminary examination. The position was opposed by the District-Attorney, and the ruling of the Court was in opposition to the claim of defence.

The case was opened by the District-Attorney, Mr. Key, who, addressing the Jury, proceeded to detail the substance of the evidence to be adduced for the prosecution. *He went on to define the difference between murder and manslaughter, quoting from 1 Russell, pp. 481, 518, 519,* also from Archbald's *Criminal Law*, to demonstrate what extenuating circumstances alone can be urged against a charge of murder; and summed up the principles of law by which the Jury should be governed in this trial.

Mr. Ratcliffe followed for the defence. He contended that undue excitement had been raised in regard to this case by those who, from their position, should have known better. Mr. R. proceeded to *indicate the line of defence to be taken, and read from Russell and Greenleaf's Evidence* to show the law in cases of justifiable homicide in defence of person or property. He concluded with an outline of the evidence to be produced for the defence, and which he claimed *should result in a verdict of acquittal.*

*Dr. Thomas Miller*, was sworn: Saw Thomas Keating just before he died: this was about noon; he died in a few minutes after; he had the body removed to the Infirmary, and the next day made an autopsy. Dr. M. proceeded to describe the position of the wound. He found the outer surface of the *chest of deceased much blackened; there was a profuse hemorrhage*; a wash basin full of blood; the ball passed directly backwards and was imbedded under the shoulder blade; the ball went through directly horizontal; he had compared the line of the *ball afterwards upon a skeleton, and the course it* had followed was a perfect plane; the wound had occasioned death; the deceased was a muscular, large sized man, in full vigor; should judge his weight was in the neighborhood of 200 pounds; the *bullet was found lodged under the skin*; it was a large bullet; a Deringer bullet; witness readily *passed his little finger into the wound.*

*Patrick Keating*, sworn: Is a brother of the deceased; knows prisoner; was present at the shooting at Willard's; thinks it was 8th of May; was in the kitchen; several persons came to him and told him that Mr. Herbert was beating his brother in the dining-room; didn't think the matter was so bad as it was; he went into the dining-room, and on coming in saw Mr. Herbert in the position of striking his brother with a chair; thought it was in his power to please the gentleman; took from one of the square tables a pitcher, which he supposed to have milk in it, and a sugar bowl, and proceeded towards Mr. Herbert, showing all the marks he could, at the same time, of humility [illegible] ... in a very remonstrating tone to let him know that he was come to pacify him (pitcher and sugar bowl) in one hand and [illegible] in the other; witness began to be seriously alarmed; Herbert approached him hastily and witness clinched him, striving to prevent himself from the pistol; the pitcher and sugar bowl which he held in his hands he does not know what he did with, but thinks that in grappling they fell to the floor; the palm of witness' hand was the muzzle of the pistol, and a small portion of the flesh was torn from it; witness was alarmed to see another gentlemanly looking man strike him on the head with a chair, and continue to strike him and his brother promiscuously through the struggle; the blows which witness received on his head, and the interference of the French cook, caused him to loose his hold on Herbert; heard a report which he heard and supposed was the shot of a pistol, and from molasses strewed over his coat, and which he supposed was blood, he was afraid it was a shot, but could not ascertain; this was before they were separated; during this time he saw no person in the room in the shape of a guest or gentleman but Mr. Herbert, Mr. Dubois, the Netherlands Minister, and the gentleman whom he supposes was Mr. Gardiner; when witness was separated from Herbert he knew there was no way to save himself but to run away; turned to his brother, hollered "murder!" and told him to get away; succeeded in getting between Mr. Herbert and the wall, which enabled him to run out of the room; after some time he came back, and then his brother was shot; couldn't tell who was in the room; his brother was being carried away; lost power of himself and doesn't remember what happened after; when first saw Herbert striking his brother, Herbert and his brother were standing, witness supposes, near the south door, about the third table; the tables are round, separate tables; said nothing to prisoner but "Mr. Herbert," in a low, humble tone; his brother was standing near the wall on the inside of the table.

The witness, on cross examination, proceeded to show the position of the dining-room and kitchen at Willard's, and of the tables; the round tables are along the east side of the room—along Fourteenth-street; his brother and Herbert were not clinched when he came in the dining-room; when witness entered the room, Mr. Gardiner was standing up as if entering the south door; does not recollect striking Mr. Herbert over the head with a molasses pitcher; states positively that he did not strike Herbert with anything; did not observe any marks of wounds on Herbert; had no intention of interfering in the affray when he entered; went in the room for the purpose of pacifying Mr. Herbert; witness grasped the pistol with his right hand; witness denied the accuracy of the report of the evidence given him at the Justice's examination, as read to him by Mr. Bradley; no one had joined with him to raise funds to employ counsel.

SECOND DAY.

*John Edbright*, sworn: Was present at the shooting at Willard's; came into the dining-room as Mr. Herbert sent for his breakfast; a part of his breakfast was on the table; the young man who went for his breakfast came back and said he could not get him breakfast; this boy (Jerry Riordan) came over to the second head-waiter to find out Mr. Herbert's name, in order to get an order; Mr. Herbert told Riordan to go out of the room, and called him a d—d Irish son of a bitch! Herbert turned round to Tom Keating, who was about three yards to the right, and repeated the same words, and told him to clear out; cannot say if Tom Keating made any reply; Herbert struck Keating; Keating was turned with his back toward Herbert; Herbert struck him on the back of his neck with his fist, in which was a napkin; Keating went around the table and picked up a plate; Mr. Herbert picked up a chair and threw it at deceased; then deceased threw the plate at Herbert; then Herbert picked up some crockery and threw at Keating; Mr. Gardiner came in at this time; he looked up the room, and picking up a chair, threw it across the room towards Fourteenth-street at Thomas Keating; Gardiner and Tom Keating threw some time at each other; Pat Keating came in and picked up a pitcher of molasses lying on the table; Mr. Herbert came up at a smart pace and lays hold of both of them together; at this time witness lost sight of what deceased and Gardiner was doing; saw Herbert striving to get his pistol in his hand; Pat Keating caught hold of the muzzle of the pistol; Mr. Herbert had hold of the stock of it with his right hand; Pat Keating had hold of the pistol with his right hand; Tom Keating took a chair and struck at Mr. Herbert, but hit his brother on the head with a chair; the French cook came in and rushed between Gardiner and the two Keatings; Pat Keating let go his hold on the pistol in consequence of being struck with the chair by Gardiner; witness saw Herbert take hold of deceased, and placing the pistol to his breast fired deliberately; deceased put his hands to his breast and said he was shot; he said he was dead, and asked witness to send for the clergy; Mr. Dubois, the Netherlands Minister, was sitting at the table, and never stirred when the pistol was fired; afterwards he came up and asked if the man was dead; after the shot, some gentlemen came in and hurried Herbert out of the room; witness thinks this occurred about half-past eleven o'clock; the usual hour for beginning to clear off the breakfast things at Willard's was eleven o'clock in the morning; the bread, butter, tea and sugar on Herbert's table had not been cleared off; the Netherlands Minister was the only person who was breakfasting at the time Herbert entered; when Herbert stood up to strike Tom Keating witness passed over in that direction; when the pistol went off witness was perhaps two feet from the parties; as soon as Herbert saw Pat Keating come in, he (Herbert) passed witness and rushed up to Pat Keating; when witness saw Herbert draw a pistol he followed Herbert; Charles Quinn was the head waiter at Willard's, and Francis Maynard was the second head waiter; at the time of the affray, Maynard went to call Mr. Willard; Gardiner entered the room in company with Herbert; he (Gardiner) got up and went out, and came in again when the noise was made of chairs and plates; the molasses was spilt upon Herbert and Tom Keating's coat; the molasses pitcher was broken in the scuffle; saw no mark of blood or wound upon Herbert; saw deceased throw a plate at Herbert, but thinks it did not hit him; thinks it was a plate, and not a silver salver; found the salver bent next day, but did not see it thrown by any one during the fray; the only persons witness saw engaged in the fray were Herbert, Gardiner, and the two Keatings; Pat Keating had his left arm around Herbert's neck and his right hand upon the pistol; there was no one knocked down in the room; Herbert had hold of deceased with his left hand, and with his right hand raised the pistol and shot the deceased; witness did not take any part in the fray; no women were in the room at the time; there were plenty of them squealing outside the dining-room; witness had not been at Willard's more than three weeks at the time of the affray; Riordan had been in the house only a few days; deceased did not throw the plate until Herbert threw the chair; he had the plate raised in his hand after Herbert struck him with his fist, and made two motions as if to throw it, but hesitated.

*Frederic Warren*, sworn—Resides in Boston; was present at Willard's at the time of the affray; was passing the door of the dining room; saw Herbert and a waiter engaged in some kind of trouble; Herbert had a chair raised and the waiter had a plate raised; the waiter passed behind the round tables followed by Herbert; by the time they reached the wall, witness saw several waiters with chairs in their hands; witness did not go into the hall; saw some gentleman with his back to the third table; thinks Herbert was at the second table; did not see the pistol fired; heard the report; his attention was taken up by the affray, and he could not say if other gentlemen were in the room; thinks some persons were standing with him at the door; witness first saw Herbert on one side and the waiter on the other; the waiter retreated up the room towards the round tables; Herbert followed; as soon as Herbert started, the waiter ran; did not see Herbert strike any blows; there was considerable noise of knocking around furniture.

The District-Attorney stated here that the witness just examined (Mr. Warren) was an United States officer at Boston, and that he was desirous of returning as soon as possible. By consent of counsel for defence he was permitted to withdraw.

*J. E. Devenois* sworn: Is the French cook at Willard's; *the rule there is not to give breakfast after* eleven o'clock without an order from the office; on the day of the affray witness told the servant who came for the breakfast for Mr. Herbert to go to the office for an order; witness went to his private room to get his own breakfast; *heard a noise as of* breaking of plates and glasses, but took no note of *it as plates and glasses were always being broken*; then heard the detonation of a pistol, and went to the dining room; saw Mr Herbert run after Thomas and Patrick; witness caught Patrick and said "*save yourself*;" saw no pistol in the hand of Mr. Herbert *then, because of a napkin or handkerchief held by* Herbert; witness pushed Pat away to save him, and at the same time saw Herbert seize Thomas by the coat and raise the pistol to his breast, then pause two or three seconds, and then fire; Thomas *put his hands on his breast and went up the room*, and when he took his hands away the blood gushed out in a stream; Herbert then put his pistol up and went out; witness followed out in the street to see where he went; witness was asked what was the *matter, and he said a man had been shot in cold* blood; had on his cap and apron when he went in *the street.*

The witness on cross-examination was asked to give the French words for his expression to Pat Keating of "save yourself." *He replied sauve [illegible]*; saw no chairs raised; heard the breaking of plates *and glass, but did not go in the dining room* until he heard the detonation of a pistol.

*Charles Quinn* sworn: Is a waiter at Willard's; as he entered the dining room on the morning of the affray he saw Herbert seated at the table; Herbert told him to bring him some *breakfast d—d quick*; heard the noise of a chair; saw Herbert strike *deceased; he struck him* in the face with his fist, in which he had something like a napkin; deceased made to the sideboard and picked up something; witness went out of the side door, and when he came back deceased was shot.

*Jerry Riordan* sworn: On the 8th of May, Herbert and another gentleman came in to breakfast; Herbert told witness to get him some breakfast; witness got a part of it; Herbert told him to be off quick and get him some more; witness asked Herbert's name, and went to get an order from the office; hearing a noise of crockery breaking, he ran back, and as he entered the dining room, he heard the first shot go off; Pat Keating and Herbert were [illegible] ... Keating tried ... two or three ... come up and separate the parties; witness had been at Willard's about a month; [illegible] ... looking at the time the first shot went off.

*James Quinn*, sworn: Was present at the affray; it was his duty on that morning to clean the floor for dinner; heard a noise; looked around and saw Herbert on his feet and deceased running from him; deceased seized something—a plate or a tray; Herbert seized a chair and threw it at Keating; Keating threw whatever he had in his hands; deceased then ran up the room to where witness stood; Pat Keating ran in from behind and grabbed something and threw it towards Mr. Herbert; both Herbert and Pat were on a run approaching each other; they met and clinched and jostled; deceased ran across and raised a chair over Herbert's head, but did not strike him for fear of hitting his brother; a friend of Herbert came in and raised a chair over Tom Keating's head; Tom turned round to defend himself from behind; witness heard the report of a pistol between Pat Keating and Mr. Herbert, and thought it was time for him to leave, as there might be revolvers about; as he went out he met Devenois, the French cook, coming in; saw nobody fall; went up stairs, and looking out of the window, he saw them carry deceased out in the yard.

*Thomas Brainch*, sworn: Was in a room next the dining-room; heard a noise in the dining-room; went in and saw Herbert strike deceased with a chair, and then with his pistol on the head; went out and when he came in the deceased was shot.

The District-Attorney here exhibited a diagram, prepared by Mr. Henry A. Willard, of the dining-room, with the distances of doors and tables accurately marked.

*Mr. Willard*, sworn: Saw nothing of the affray; deceased had been with him a month or six weeks at the time of the affray; deceased had been employed by him at times before.

Mr. Percy Walker here moved the Court to call upon the District-Attorney to bring all the witnesses for the United States, quoting various English cases in support of his motion.

The District-Attorney opposed the motion, and the Court overruled the motion, though conceding that there might be peculiar cases in which it might be granted.

THIRD DAY.

To-day, the interest in the trial continues unabated, as indicated by the large assemblage of spectators. The change in the temperature is agreeably felt in the Court-room.

The prisoner was brought in shortly after 10 A. M.

The District-Attorney announced that the testimony for the United States was completed.

THE DEFENCE.

Some delay was occasioned by the witnesses for defence not being in attendance. Mr. Bradley stated that they had not anticipated being called so soon, supposing that other witnesses were to be examined for the prosecution.

*Hon. James Bishop*, sworn for defence: Was at Willard's at the time of the affray; entered the dining-room from the fact of hearing the breaking of crockery and the rustling of chairs, sounding like a fracas; when he entered the room there seemed to be a general scuffle about the middle of the room, near the end of the long table; recognized Mr. Herbert by the formation of his head and his hair; had previously seen Mr. Herbert seated at the table, on his way to the office; in the room were several persons; cannot state the exact number; did not recognise Mr. Herbert positively until he saw him bent down with several persons pressing upon him; heard a pistol discharged as he was hastening towards the parties; his impression is that the pistol report was while he was in this bent position; heard no other shot; after the shot, the parties separated, and Herbert came out, pistol in hand, apparently much exhausted; his impression is that there was no separation of the crowd before the shot; heard no encouraging cries from servants or others; saw some one looking like a cook near the parties; thinks he should have seen the cook if he had separated the parties.

*Cross-examined.*—The affray had commenced when witness entered the room; the witness illustrated upon Mr. Bradley the position of Mr. Herbert while pressed down; his impression was that three persons were engaged upon Mr. Herbert, and had the advantage of him; it was a general *mêlée*, and he could not say certainly that they were all engaged with Herbert; does not know any of the waiters; does not know Gardiner; saw smoke of the pistol, but did not see the pistol until Herbert emerged from the scuffle; saw deceased stagger back; heard him say, "I am shot;" after Herbert fired he walked out of the crowd with the pistol in his hand and afterward put it in his pocket; was not a boarder at Willard's.

*John M. Reynolds* sworn: Was at Willard's on the day of the affray; was passing the dining room door about eleven o'clock; heard a noise like the crash of crockery; turned around and entered; saw two or three persons clinched nearly opposite the third round table; did not know any of the parties, but soon discovered that the fight was between a boarder and the waiters; the two waiters engaged seemed to be powerful men, and seemed to be bearing the stranger down; and witness began to feel excited himself at the unequal contest; in the struggle chairs and crockery were used; saw a friend of Herbert strike a waiter with a chair; almost immediately heard the report of a pistol; discovered no cessation in the struggle up to the time of the firing of the pistol; thinks there were three or four persons engaged in the scuffle; the report of the pistol appeared to be smothered; there were two or three persons between witness and Herbert at the time; at the time witness was in infirm health; his impulse was to rush to Herbert's assistance, but the state of his health prevented; was astonished that able-bodied men who came in did not rescue Herbert.

*Cross-examined*—At the precise time the pistol was fired Herbert was out of his sight; waiter had Herbert by the collar shortly before the pistol shot; his impression is that Herbert was bent down at the time of the shot; saw Gardiner strike a waiter almost at the same instant of the shot; thinks Herbert could not have seized deceased by the collar and shot him without witness seeing it.

*Justice Daniel Smith*, sworn: Was one of the examining magistrates in this case, and took down the notes of evidence; generally he read over the questions and answers to the witnesses; in the examination of Patrick Keating before him, Keating stated that he was positive it was not the first shot which killed his brother; that he was out of the room when his brother was shot; Keating did not make any correction of the testimony when it was read to him; Keating testified that the pistol went off in the struggle; he testified that some one struck him with a chair and stick. The witness was examined in regard to Edbright. Edbright testified before witness that Herbert took hold of the collar of Keating's coat with the left hand and shot him with the right hand; Patrick Keating stated before witness that Charles Quinn went into the kitchen and told him Herbert was beating his brother.

*Senator Walker*, sworn: Was present at the first hearing of this case before Justice Daniel Smith; recollects hearing Patrick Keating testify that it was not the first shot that killed his brother; witness asked Keating twice if he could not be mistaken, and he replied, positively, that he could not; Edbright testified before the Justice that he had remained in one position during the contest.

*William A. Gardiner*, sworn: Went over to Willard's with Herbert about twenty minutes past ten; took their seats at table; a boy came up and Herbert asked for breakfast; Herbert then went out and got two newspapers; the boy got a portion of the breakfast; Herbert called the boy Tom, Dick or something, and said "make haste;" they had previously been waiting nearly twenty minutes; the boy came back and said he could not get any more breakfast; Herbert said, "go and get some breakfast, you d—d scoundrel, you;" deceased came up, and witness saw from his manner that he was displeased; he did not speak, however; Herbert looked up and said, "Go and get me some breakfast;" deceased replied in a very insolent manner, "I shan't do it, you have one boy waiting on you," or words to that effect; Herbert then said, "Go and get us some breakfast, or go away from here, you d—d scoundrel;" deceased made some reply in a low tone; Herbert got up and advanced toward deceased; deceased then walked to another table, and witness commenced reading again; does not recollect the exact position of the table; as deceased walked around the table he picked up a china plate or a silver plate, and says to Herbert, "You are a d—d son of a b—h;" Herbert rose up and seized a chair; witness thinks the plate and chair were thrown about the same time; then deceased *came around the table and clinched Mr. Herbert*; witness then heard a noise in the upper part of the room; saw a good many servants, as he supposed, coming down towards Herbert; they had dishes, and one or two had chairs; witness had a chair in *his hand at the time, and tried to prevent them* from getting to Mr. Herbert; witness struck one of the men and the chair was broken; then two or three passed him; went after another chair, and when he looked around about four of them had hold of Mr. Herbert; *three of them attacked witness*; thinks all of them were waiters; after witness got *through with these men he saw two men were hold* of Herbert, and the others appeared to be getting chairs and plates; started towards Herbert, and one of the men came up towards *witness with* something in his hand, could not say what; *witness struck him with a chair*; when *witness* got within three paces of Herbert the pistol went off; at that time one man had hold of Herbert on one side and another on the other side, while another was beating him on the head with a *chair; Pat Keating had hold of Herbert at the time* of the shot, and would not let go; witness struck *Keating with a chair*; thinks Herbert did not strike Keating with his hand; thinks there were no napkins on the table; only one shot was fired; the pistol used belonged to witness; witness had left the pistol on the mantel in Herbert's or Graham's *room; they were going to walk out a night or two* before, and Herbert put the pistol in his pocket; was with Herbert all the morning of the affray; thinks Herbert was not in the habit of going armed.

*Cross-examined*—Deceased said nothing when he came up, but appeared displeased; the pistol was a short Deringer pistol; as Herbert advanced to*wards Keating*, he had the pistol in his hand, but put it up afterwards; Herbert was in the position of sitting down, when Keating called him "a d—d son of a b—h;" is positive that but one shot was fired, and that no cap exploded.

[Upon the conclusion of Mr. Gardiner's testimony, the Court took a recess of twenty minutes. During the recess, Senator Butler entered the room and took his seat with the counsel for defence.]

FOURTH DAY.

Yesterday, after we went to press, the testimony for defence was continued and concluded.

*Arnold Harris*, sworn: Was present at the latter part of the affray at Willard's; witness was standing on [illegible] about eleven o'clock, conversing with a friend; heard a crash in the dining-room, and remarked to his friend that there was crockery breaking; his friend replied that it was something more than crockery breaking; [illegible] there; on entering the dining-room he saw a crowd engaged in a very fierce contest; advanced up the room; did not particularly recognize any of the parties; saw some one in the centre of the crowd, and others bending him; outside the crowd he saw a gentleman (Mr. Gardiner) using a chair; Gardiner with a blow of the chair staggered one man who had something in his hand, witness thinks a knife; immediately after witness heard the report of a pistol, and then the crowd opened and witness recognized Mr. Herbert; saw Herbert emerge from the crowd supported by two persons, one of whom was Gardiner, the other he did not know; Herbert's face was bloody, his hair dishevelled, and his shirt bosom disarranged; he appeared to be much exhausted; thinks there was no cessation in the struggle; thinks if Herbert had been standing erect he should have recognized him; thinks he saw a pistol in the hands of Herbert as he was passing out after the struggle was over; did not see Herbert at all during the mêlée.

*Col. A. Smith*, sworn: Saw the last part of the affray at Willard's; witness left Herbert, Gardiner and some other gentlemen in the dining-room, and went out to take a smoke in the hall; heard a great crash in the dining-room, and just as he got to the dining-room door heard the report of a pistol; when he entered he saw two sets of persons; those at the right seemed to have suspended proceedings, but a fight appeared to be going on down near the pantry door, where some person seemed to be trying to put a man out of the door; witness went up to them and requested them to let the man go, which they did, and witness recognized the man as Herbert; this was after the pistol shot; could not identify the persons who had hold of Herbert, but they were evidently servants; four or five of them were breaking plates upon Herbert's head as fast as they could make the links; recognised deceased as a tall stout man who had waited upon him at Willard's previously; witness had laid a good deal of emphasis upon his request to those about Herbert to let him go, thinking he was abused; this was before eleven o'clock A. M.; remembers the time because he had an engagement at the Departments at eleven o'clock, and was watching the hour.

*Captain Curry* sworn: I left the National Hotel at nine o'clock on the morning of the affray at Willard's, having an engagement at ten A. M. with Mr. Graham; walked up in company with Col. McKay, who on the way called in at Galt's to get a watch; it was then not quite ten o'clock; Mr. Graham was out; met Herbert and Gardiner, and Herbert asked him to go over and take breakfast; this could not have been more than twenty minutes past ten A. M.; Herbert went directly over to his breakfast.

*Col. Smith* recalled: In noting the hour on the morning of the affray he had been governed by the clock in the office at Willard's.

*Archibald Quantrill* sworn—Saw the latter part of the affray at Willard's; was standing in the reading-room; heard a noise in the dining-room as of the shuffling of feet and falling of queensware; saw persons passing towards the dining-room and started himself in that direction; saw several persons—perhaps four or five—engaged in a struggle; in the midst of them was a man pressed down in a stooping position, with his face turned upwards, and who was uttering some words; outside an individual was in the act of striking with a chair; it appeared to witness that this person was trying to strike the man who was in a bent position; the person held the chair elevated for a moment, hesitated, and then struck; the chair was broken by the second stroke; very soon the pistol was fired; saw no cessation in the struggle up to the time of firing; witness thought it was best for him to leave, as there might be a ball sent in his direction; a clerk at Willard's came in and ordered the room to be cleared; witness was standing by the reading-room door as Herbert passed out; Herbert's nose was skinned; some person handed Herbert something, perhaps his hat; his impression is that it was Herbert who was pressed down in the crowd; thinks he was pressed down at the time the pistol was fired; did not see the French cook during the scuffle; thinks he should have seen him had he been there from the peculiarity of his dress.

*Cross-examined*—Did not know Herbert by sight at the time; the parties changed position slightly before the pistol went off; could not say certainly that the person who drew himself out of the crowd after the pistol shot was Herbert; saw no plates used at that portion of the conflict.

*Col. McKay*, sworn—Was at Willard's on the morning of the affray; had an appointment with Mr. Inge that morning; walked up to Willard's in company with Col. Curry; called at Galt's on the way to get his watch; it then lacked seven or ten minutes of ten o'clock; went over to Herbert's room and inquired for Herbert; was told by Curry and Graham, "You must have met him, he has gone over to breakfast;" witness returned to Willard's to leave a note for Mr. Inge; ten minutes, perhaps, intervened between his first and his second visit; heard a noise as of the breaking of plates and crockery; witness remarked to Captain Blandig that there was a fight going on; walked into the dining room; saw three men on one man; two men held him by the arms, while a third was striking him with a chair; witness picked up a chair; when he got within striking distance he heard the report of a pistol. [The witness here stepped down from the stand and grouped Mr. Bradley and other gentlemen to illustrate the position of the parties at the time of the shooting.] Deceased had hold of the left arm of Herbert, in front; after the shot the crowd separated, and witness saw Herbert; deceased stepped back between two tables; the two other men seized Herbert a second time; Col. Smith went up to them with a stick having a loaded head, and ordered them peremptorily to let Herbert go; witness did not see blood at first upon the deceased, and remarked to Herbert that he was glad his shot had missed; then he saw the blood gush from the breast of the deceased, and told Herbert he must go and deliver himself up immediately; Herbert was bloody and exhausted; witness took Herbert over to his room; his clothes and hair were covered with molasses, and he wished to strip and dress himself; witness told him he had not time, and went with him to a magistrate; witness placed court-plaster upon the wound on Herbert's nose; the pistol used was a Deringer pistol; was in the room the evening before, when Herbert picked up the pistol and said he would put it in his pocket; the only pistol about Herbert's room was a French parlor pistol; had known Herbert in California; witness swears positively that deceased was shot in the *mêlée* while Herbert was crowded down.

*Cross-examined*—At the time the pistol was fired witness was not over one yard from Herbert; distinctly saw Herbert bent down, and struggling when he fired the pistol; deceased was stooped a very little; Herbert was bent with his knees within two or three inches of the floor. [The witness here identified Patrick Keating, who was standing in the crowd in the court-room, as the person who had hold of Herbert from behind.]

*Dr. [illegible]*, sworn: Knows Herbert; saw him after the affray; their rooms join; on the morning of the affray was reading the morning papers; a party, consisting of Herbert, Gardiner, and McKay, came in and appeared excited; Herbert passed into the back room, pale and bleeding, and apparently in an exhausted condition; his nose was bleeding, and he complained of pain from a bruise upon his breast.

*Col. McKay*, recalled—Saw a man with a white paper hat after the pistol was fired; a woman, in a purple woolen dress, screeched at the sight of the blood; saw the man with the white paper hat standing near the door in the vicinity of this woman; witness solemnly swears that at the time of the firing of the pistol it was utterly impossible for this man (the French cook) to have been in the room, dressed so conspicuously, without witness seeing him.

Mr. Bradley stated that subpœnas had been issued for witnesses at a distance, but it had not been thought proper to delay the trial in their absence, inasmuch as their testimony would be but corroborative of that already produced. These witnesses were Col. James S. Graham, Mr. James B. Colt, Captain Wm. Blandig, and Mr. D[illegible], and he asked that Judge Crawford be permitted to read the notes taken by him of the testimony given by some of these witnesses on the examination made before him on a writ of habeas corpus.

The counsel for prosecution agreeing, Judge CRAWFORD proceeded to read from his notes the testimony given by Major Graham, James B. Colt of Missouri, and Capt Blandig.

Graham testified to his knowing Herbert; to his being a quiet and peaceable man; and to Herbert's going over to Willard's at half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the affray.

*Colt* was passing the dining room door and saw Herbert throw a chair and somebody a plate; thinks they were thrown simultaneously; afterwards they clinched; saw no separation after the first clinching.

Capt. Blandig's testimony was corroborative.

*Devenois recalled*—Did not wear a paper cap; it was a linen cap; had no woman, and did not see Col. McKay at all in the dining-room.

*Henry A. Willard recalled*—The District-Attorney proposed to question Mr. Willard as to the rule of the house in regard to the breakfast hour.

Objected to by the defence, and the objection sustained by the Court on the ground that it was not rebutting evidence.

Mr. Key stated that he had used every effort to obtain the testimony of Mr. Dubois, the Netherlands Minister; that he had made application through the State Department, but that Mr. Dubois refused to testify.

*Mr. Bradley* said the defence was quite as anxious to get the testimony of Mr. Dubois as was the prosecution. They had taken precaution to ascertain what that evidence was likely to be, and—

The District-Attorney here interposed an objection, and Mr. Bradley did not go on to state what they had expected to prove by Mr. Dubois.

The defence having closed its testimony, Mr. Brewer (the associate of Mr. Key in conducting the prosecution, and who, we learn, is from Allegheny county, Maryland, instead of Montgomery county,) shortly after 1 o'clock commenced his address to the jury, stating in the outset the circumstances attending his being engaged upon the prosecution; that on Tuesday evening he had been called upon by Patrick Keating, the brother of Thomas Keating, who was murdered at Willard's hotel on the 8th of May by the traverser (pointing to the prisoner) [illegible] there as the special representative of the [illegible].

He spoke of his former position as State's Attorney in the Western part of Maryland [illegible] ... the defence ... [illegible] ... situate the circumstances of the killing ... [illegible] ... the evidence, he called the attention of the jury to the testimony of Dr. Miller, as to the direction the ball took, as an important point; also, he invited the attention of the Jury particularly to the testimony of Patrick Keating ... [illegible] ... there were some incongruities in the evidence in Keating's statement, was it to be expected that he could give as cool and lucid a statement, while laboring under the excitement of seeing his brother attacked, as if a cool spectator?

Mr. Brewer proceeded with his review of the evidence until 5 o'clock, when the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning, at which hour Mr. Brewer resumed his address, concluding about [illegible].

Hon. Percy Walker, of Alabama, followed on the part of the defence, and, in opening, announced his purpose to discuss the case with the coolness and self possession proper to it. He spoke of attempts that had been made to give a political aspect to this case. There had been a persistent effort to build up a war of classes—a war of antagonism between those more and less favored by fortune.

In allusion to a remark of Mr. Brewer in regard to having read the papers, Mr. Walker said he could guess what papers had formed the judgment and moulded the action of that gentleman. Mr. W. commenced to read extracts from various papers.

Mr. Key objected.

The Court decided that Mr. Walker could go on, provided he did not introduce irrelevant matter.

Mr. Walker read from the New-York *Tribune*, of the 14th of May, an article upon the affray, and in which Judge CRAWFORD was spoken of as having been appointed from the State of Pennsylvania, and as having been objected to at the time as a Quaker and an Abolitionist. [Laughter.] Also from some paper of other dates, and from a late Boston paper. He commented upon the evidence, dwelling with severity upon the testimony of Keating, and his bearing while upon the witness stand; and also upon the testimony of Devenois. Mr. Walker closed at half-past eleven A. M., when the Court took a recess.

Mr. Bradley followed, commencing at a quarter before twelve. He commenced with a compliment to his predecessor, (Mr. Walker) and spoke of the disadvantage he labored under in following that gentleman. Another disadvantage was, that he could not look upon this case with any of that apprehension which perhaps the counsel for the defence should always feel in a criminal case. The verdict of the jury must, he contended, be self-defence.

Mr. Bradley went on for an hour and twenty minutes to give the evidence a most rigid examination, closing his plea with the confident expression of his belief in a verdict of acquittal.

The District Attorney followed Mr. Bradley, and is addressing the jury as we go to press.

The case will go to the jury to-day.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

The case was given to the Jury at 3¼ o'clock this afternoon. At 6½ they had come to no conclusion, when the Court adjourned till Monday morning. The general impression here is that Mr. Herbert will be acquitted.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 13.

The Criminal Court held an extraordinary session this morning, with a view to receive the verdict of the Jury in the Herbert case, but an immediate adjournment took place till to-morrow. A question of fact has been raised by one or more of the Jury, upon which it is necessary that they should consult the Court. One of the jurymen was so ill as to require the attendance of a physician. On Herbert's return to jail, he was visited by several of his Congressional friends.

### Letter from Amos A. Lawrence, Declining the Nomination of Elector on the American Ticket.

COTTAGE FARM, Brookline, Friday, July 4, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Not having received any official notice of my being placed upon the ticket adopted by the Convention at Springfield, on the 1st inst., as Presidential Elector at large, and having had no intimation beforehand that it would be done, no opportunity has been afforded me to accept or decline the nomination.

Had I taken an active part in politics, it would probably have been known that from the first I have been decidedly in favor of Mr. FILLMORE. It is difficult to believe that the great body of fair-minded men in the South, not one in ten of whom holds slaves or has any personal interest in the extension of slave territory, will sustain the recent aggressions on the rights of the Free States, and of those who have gone out from them as settlers, or that they will justify the attempts to suppress free debate in Congress. It has been more reasonable to believe that they would unite with the same class of men at the North under some organization like that of the American party, and prevent the continuance of a Democratic Administration.

Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration commanded the respect and confidence of the country. Had he been renominated, the present one would not have had its existence. But events are hastened by zealous leaders, and we find ourselves in a position from which there is no retreat. The only course in the present canvass is *to yield nothing to friends or foes until Kansas is admitted as a Free State*. Then we can afford to be not only just, but generous, for we shall be beyond the reach of any serious aggression hereafter.

It has been believed that Mr. FILLMORE would stand on this ground. The vote of his friends in Congress against the admission of Kansas with a Free State Constitution, which was not known until the day of the Springfield Convention, undoubtedly caused his rejection by the delegates; though the majority against him appears to have been very small on the informal ballot. It was inferred from this vote in Congress, in the absence of any contrary opinion from Mr. FILLMORE himself, that he will not take a decided stand on this question, or that he and his friends in Washington will favor one or the other of the bills brought forward for a settlement of the difficulty by a new vote of the people of the Territory. But we who have friends there know that large numbers of Free-State settlers with their families have left the Territory never to return: that the most active Free-State leaders (who have done nothing but what every man who has any love of liberty in his heart would have been proud to do) are under arrest and strictly guarded, while others are exiles from their homes. Therefore no vote of the present settlers can be a fair one; certainly none can be under the present Administration.

If Mr. FILLMORE does not yet see, it is hoped that he will, that only one course remains; and that is, to do justice to the settlers, without regard to precedents. Unless he and his friends in Congress come to this conclusion, he can have no available party in *New England*. This question, vital to the Free States, must control all political movements during the present canvass. When this shall be settled, if we would encourage the industry and enterprise of our own people and check the corrupting influence of foreign manners, and luxury, already growing rank in our own cities, and extending into the country, we must support the principles professed by the American party. These principles will command the confidence of the people, without any secret organization.

I did not intend to say more than respectfully to decline the nomination. By doing so, I shall relieve the Committee from embarrassment; and if obliged to change my candidate, I wish to be free from the imputation of having done it for the sake of political preferment. I have never yet been called to do any duty for the public, and hope the crisis will not arise which will make it otherwise; but if it should come, or if we are near it now, I shall not hesitate to offer myself as a volunteer to serve in any capacity, even the humblest, for the maintenance of all our rights. Your obedient servant,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

To PETER L. COX, Esq., Secretary of the Convention.

### Honor to the Dead.

A tablet is to be seen in a marble yard up Broadway, on which is the following inscription, which tells its own story:

HEU MEA ORNAMENTA SUNT.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Gorham Beales,* | Francis Bullock, |
| William W. Colcock, | Franklin P. Colton, |
| Henry E. Curtiss, | Enoch Green, |
| Horatio W. Gridley, | Elihu T. Hedges, |
| Henry W. Porter, | A. Judson Rand, |
| *Leroy Ravenhill,* | David Seligman, |
| John Snowden, | Sidney B. Worth, |

Students *of the* College of Physicians and Surgeons,
*Died* of pestilential disease while serving in the Public Hospitals of New-York.
*THIS TABLET* is erected by the Faculty, *that* the memory of these MARTYRS OF HUMANITY may not die, and that, *taught by their example*, the graduates of the college may never hesitate to hazard life in the performance of PROFESSIONAL DUTY.

### Fire Department of Hudson.

The Fire Department of the city of Hudson has chosen Mr. JOHN [illegible] of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, for Chief Engineer.

Engine Company No. 1 has just obtained the new engine built in New-York for the use of the Company, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 at the same time procured their apparatus.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday. [illegible] of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of [illegible] of all kinds, and interesting [illegible] and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for...............................$2.
10 copies for.........................$15, or [illegible] cents each.
20 copies for.........................$[illegible], or [illegible] cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above Terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND THAT WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MONEY PAID TO SUCH PERSONS. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

By the arrival of the steamer *Daniel Webster* at New-Orleans, we have later and highly interesting news from California, Oregon and Central America. The *George Law* left Aspinwall for this port on the 5th inst., with 350 passengers and $750,000 in treasure. She may be looked for to-day. The news from San Francisco is to the 20th ult. The excitement caused by the action of the Vigilance Committee was unabated. The Committee continued to arrest rogues and send them out of the State, and it had extended its operations all through the interior. The Vigilance Committee was, in fact, the ruling power in the State, and bid defiance to the regularly constituted authorities. General WOOL had refused assistance to the Governor, who had called upon him for arms. The small amount of specie which the *George Law* has on board is said to be owing to the disturbed state of the country. There have been more engagements with the Indians in Oregon, and some whites had been killed. General WALKER is again in trouble, in Nicaragua, but with a brilliant prospect of getting out of it. Our special telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans differs essentially from that of our regular reporter. They both agree that WALKER had been deserted by RIVAS and a part of his Cabinet; but, while one states that he had been elected President, the other says that FERRER was the acting President, and that a new election would take place on the 24th inst. A revolution had broken out in Costa Rica, which was opposed to the late invasion of Nicaragua.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, Mr. GROW gave notice that he would soon call up the motion to reconsider the vote referring the bill to annul the laws of Kansas to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was introduced, authorizing the Postmaster-General to enter into a contract with CHRISTIAN HANSON, of Brooklyn, to carry the United States Mail in a line of steamers, between New-York, Glückstadt, and some English port. Consideration of the report on the Sumner assault was then resumed, and the debate was not concluded when the House adjourned. Mr. CAMPBELL said he should move the previous question, so as to take a vote on Monday morning, with the understanding that if the parties implicated desired to be heard, he would withdraw the motion for their benefit but not for a general debate.

Mr. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts, has published a letter, which we give elsewhere, declining to accept the nomination of Presidential elector from the American Convention which assembled in Springfield on the 1st instant. Mr. LAWRENCE is decidedly Republican in his principles, and in favor of admitting Kansas as a Free State; but he is a friend to Mr. FILLMORE, notwithstanding the supporters of that gentleman have voted against Free Kansas, and are opposed to Republicanism. The meaning of Mr. LAWRENCE's declination appears to be, that he goes for men and not principles.

By telegraph from New-Orleans we have later Mexican news. The Spanish fleet had left Vera Cruz. It had been decided by President COMONFORT to sell all the lands belonging to the Church and other religious corporations. From Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, we have news of a conspiracy in which fifteen officers were implicated, the object of which was revolution and plunder.

The submarine electric telegraph cable was successfully laid on the 10th instant across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Ray Cove, N. F., and Ashby Bay, C. B., a distance of eighty-five miles, and messages are freely transmitted.

### A Judicial Nullifier.

Viewed in a legal aspect,—and it was only in such a view "Judge" CRAWFORD could regard it,—the judgment on Bully BROOKS was an outrage upon the law of the land. From time immemorial the principle has been that "no words would justify an assault." Even in mitigation of damages upon a private suit, the words set up as provocation must have been recent to the individual defendant. In the Forrest and Willis case all the Judges rigidly excluded any alleged words of provocation used by Mr. WILLIS on an occasion prior to the assault. Yet we see such able lawyers as Senator BENJAMIN and BUTLER are said to be, suffering their Pro-Slavery proclivities to blind their legal knowledge in sanctioning the proffer of evidence in "justification," which a country justice of the peace would have known to be illegal. A third party never can interfere in a quarrel and then plead provocation. Yet Mr. BROOKS is allowed to set up his attachment to his native State in justification! Suppose every one of the citizens of South Carolina should plead the same provocation and proceed to attempt assassination in like manner upon Senator SUMNER. Each one could plead the same justification and in violation of all legal precedent—even in Arkansas. Judge CRAWFORD would nullify the law from HAWKINS' pleas of the CROWN down to BROOKS' pleas of the bully!

BROOKS is infinitely better off than his judge. The latter has no supporters or sympathizers. Not even the *National Intelligencer* or *Commercial Advertiser* back him up. The bully has had walking canes, but nothing remains but for Col. FREMONT to give the bully and bottle-holder at the proper time walking papers.

### Commerce and Slavery in the Island of Cuba.

It is well known to every American that the Island of Cuba, towards which the eyes of so many citizens have, according to their different views, turned with greediness or anxiety, was discovered, towards the end of October, 1492, by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, who took possession of it in the name of Spain, to which power it has ever since belonged. For over a quarter of a century the value of Cuba to the Spanish Government was but secondary, it being less regarded as a permanent colony than as a place for military dépôts near the coast of Mexico. Thus the greatest diversity exists in the maps of the Island, and an almost incredible lack of correctness in some which profess to have been drawn within sixty years after the discovery of the Island. It eventually retained its original Indian name of Cuba; though, as is shown by old charts, after some competition with Juana, Fernandina, Santiago, Ave Maria, and other loyal or devotional appellations. There is much doubt which was the first settlement on the Cuban coast. Baracoa was, probably, the first establishment, and continued to be the capital of the Island until 1522, when the seat of Government was transferred to Santiago de Cuba. We are told by BERNAL DIAZ DEL CASTILLO, that, in 1514, the port of Havana existed, "which," he says, "had formerly been called Puerto de Carenas, and *not* Havana." A discrepancy is notable in the accounts of historians concerning the whereabouts, at this time, of Havana; some locating it on the southern, and supposing it to have been subsequently transferred to the northern side of the Island; others asserting that Havana was originally the name of a province, not a town, and that two distinct places, in the same province, have been confounded into one by those who insist on a removal having taken place.

Havana was originally founded by Don DIEGO VELASQUEZ DE CUELLA, who bestowed pains in endowing it with useful establishments, and made it a place of mark as early as 1515. In 1538 it was destroyed by a French vessel of war; but this did not prevent its rising again rapidly from its ashes; for, in 1576, we find the respective monks-friars of the Franciscan and Dominican Orders establishing convents there; and, about the same time, it was considered worth attacking by the English. The foundations of the numerous fortresses that defend the city were laid, in 1539, by the Governor of the island, HERNANDO DE SOTO. Its magnificent and capacious harbor caused it to become, gradually, the most important rendezvous for shipping between Mexico and Spain. In 1561 the number of its families had increased to 300; these were nearly doubled at the end of the sixteenth century; and, towards the middle of the seventeenth, the population consisted of 10,000 souls. In 1549 Governor GONZALEZ PEREZ DE ANGULA resolved on making Havana his residence. In 1589 the first Captain-General was commanded to take up his abode there, and in 1633 the offices of Governor of Havana and Captain-General of the island were united, and have remained so up to the present hour.

The miserable restrictive policy of Spain has been, at all times, the curse of Cuba, and presented a direct and insuperable obstacle to its commercial development. The wonderful fertility of the island has caused it to find a few outlets for foreign commerce, but there was a period when its ports were as completely closed as those of Japan. In 1778, the ports of Havana, Santiago de Cuba, la Trinidad and Batabano, were first opened to trade with the Peninsula; but the same favor was not extended to Matanzas, Nuevitas and other places, until the last years of the Eighteenth and first years of the Nineteenth Century. Notwithstanding it contains millions of acres of fertile cane-growing country, each two acres of the poorest of which can produce a hogshead of sugar, only 12,500 hogsheads were exported yearly, before 1778! From this time, however, its rise in prosperity began; its population nearly doubled in the twenty years, from 1778 to 1798; and the revenues of the island, which had been, in 1762, but $23,040, increased, within one year from the just relaxation of colonial restrictions, to $158,624. In 1809, the ports of Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, and la Trinidad were opened to the world, and from that time, Cuba has been striding rapidly forward in wealth and distinction, and demonstrating how prodigious her commercial resources would become, but for the nearly prohibitory tariff by which her trade is fettered. The revenue yielded by Matanzas alone, in 1818, to the Spanish Government, was $250,000; in 1819, but ten years after the restrictions upon commerce had been removed, the entire island yielded $4,785,000, in taxes to the Spanish crown, and the exportation of Sugar reached the amount of 850,000 quintals! In 1848, the exports of Cuba, were estimated at $26,000,000, her imports at $25,000,000, her revenue at $13,000,000; and M. RAMON DE LA SAGRA estimated the amount of property in the island to be worth $800,000,000, although the portion of it under cultivation is supposed to be not 20 per cent. of its whole extent! Only *free trade* is needed—such commercial relations as a proper action on the part of the United States Government could easily effect—to give such a further increased impetus to the wealth of Cuba, that it would have no rival, in proportion to its extent, on the globe.

Cuba is divided, for fiscal purposes, into the three Intendencies of Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. The Intendent of Havana is General Superintendent of all revenues. Each Intendency is divided among delegated financial administrators, who, in turn, have their sub-delegates through the interior of the Island. About one-half of the income of the Government is derived from exorbitant duties on foreign goods, the most unreasonable part of which are directed, as we had occasion some time since to show, against the United States. According to MCCULLOCH, "Cuba derives nine-tenths of her supply of flour from the United States, principally from New-Orleans, the duty upon which is $8 58 per barrel per Spanish ship, and $9 59 per barrel per foreign ship." Duties in a like high proportion are imposed upon fish, oil, timber, candles, and indeed all of those articles with respect to which entire free trade should reasonably exist.

The population of Cuba has increased in proportion to its growth in Commerce and Agriculture. The present number of inhabitants is about 1,600,000. Of these 650,000 are white, 750,000 slave black, and about 200,000 free black. By a royal order of 12th March, 1837, free colored people were prohibited from landing in Cuba, on any pretence whatever. Nevertheless, the treatment of slaves is, compared with that in some parts of the South, humane. There are restrictions upon the evils attending Slavery which do not exist in the United States. According to the old Spanish Colonial law, a slave has the right to buy himself free, and the master cannot only not dispute this right, but the slave who has commenced paying for his liberty by installments may work where he pleases in order to acquire more rapidly the means of purchasing his freedom. A slave *has also the right to demand his sale to another master*, in case he is displeased with the one he possesses. The rapid increase of the slave population may be in a great measure due to the continued importation of slaves from Africa. In some years, since 1815, as many as 30,000 blacks are believed to have been imported into Cuba in a single year. In 1844, 10,000 slaves were imported, and the average number since brought in is not less certainly than between 2,000 to 3,000.

Cuba, whatever her ultimate political relations may be, may be considered as destined to eminent prosperity. This cannot be doubted, when we reflect that she possesses an area of 32,000 square English miles; is nearly equal in size to Ireland; and of a fertility unequaled by any like amount of territory on earth.

### Popular Sovereignty Repudiated by Mr. Buchanan.

The principle upon which Senator DOUGLAS and the Democratic Party in the North have always attempted to vindicate the Nebraska bill, is that of *Popular Sovereignty* in the people of the Territories. It was declared indispensable to the proper application of the fundamental principles of our Government, that Congress should not interfere with the question of Slavery in the Territories, but that the *people* of those Territories should have absolute and entire control over the whole subject. This principle was embodied in the Nebraska bill itself, where it is declared that "the true intent and meaning of the act is not to legislate Slavery into *any Territory or State*, nor to exclude it therefrom, but *to leave* THE PEOPLE THEREOF *perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way*, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The language of this law certainly commits to the people of any Territory the right to admit or exclude Slavery in their discretion;—and this is the great argument which has always been used to reconcile the people of the Northern States to the enactment of the Nebraska bill.

The Pro-Slavery Party at the South, however, has never assented to this doctrine. In their interpretation of the law, they have insisted that the people of a Territory could only exclude Slavery *when it should become a State*; and that previous to that time, Slavery could go into the Territory and be protected there by the Constitution of the United States. They succeeded at Cincinnati in forcing the Democratic Party to abstain from taking any ground inconsistent with this position;—and the Cincinnati platform will be found, accordingly, to be entirely silent as to the power of the inhabitants of *a Territory* to exclude Slavery, although it concedes that power to them when they come to form a State Constitution. The Southern Democratic press represents this as a complete repudiation of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty;—and from one end to the other of the Southern States Mr. BUCHANAN is supported upon that basis,—of *hostility* to the principle which gives to the inhabitants of a Territory control of the question of Slavery.

Upon this important point they and we are no longer left to inference. The Richmond *Examiner* reprints a letter written by Mr. BUCHANAN in 1848, to a Mr. SANDFORD, of Alabama, which is perfectly conclusive as to his opinions upon this subject. That letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 12th inst., in which you submit to me the following paragraph, and ask whether it contains an accurate version of the conversation between us, concerning my Berks County letter, on the occasion to which you refer:

"Happening to meet Mr. BUCHANAN at the President's levee, on Friday evening, I called his attention to this letter, and asked him if he intended to be understood as claiming that *the population of a Territory in an unorganized capacity had the right to control the question of Slavery in such Territory*. He declared that *no such idea had ever been maintained by him*; that the construction put upon his language by Mr. YANCEY was a perversion of its plain and obvious meaning; that, in his opinion, *the inhabitants of a Territory, as such, had no political rights*, [although they possessed all the private rights of American citizens;] that *they had* NO POWER WHATEVER OVER THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY, *and they could neither interdict nor establish it, except when assembled in Convention to form a State Constitution*. He further authorized and requested me to make any public use of these declarations that I might think proper, to correct any impression which Mr. YANCEY's construction of his language in the Berks letter might have made."

With the addition which I have inserted between brackets, *this statement is* SUBSTANTIALLY AND ALMOST LITERALLY CORRECT, *according to my recollection*.

In my letter to Berks County of 25th August, 1847, I have said, "under the Missouri Compromise Slavery was forever prohibited north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people." What people? Undoubtedly the people of the Territory assembled in Convention to form a State Constitution, and ask admission into the Union; and not the first adventurers, or "first comers," who might happen to arrive in the Territory,—assembled in public meeting. If a doubt on this subject could possibly exist, it is removed by the next succeeding sentence of my letter. I proceeded to state—"Congress, on the admission of Texas, adopted the same rule," etc. And what was this rule? "The Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March 1st, 1845, answers the question in the following words: "And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said Territory lying south of 36 degrees 30 minutes, North latitude, commonly known as the Missouri-Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without Slavery, as the *people of each State asking admission may desire*." Such was the description of the people to whom I referred in my Berks County letter.

Any other construction of the letter would render it essentially inconsistent with itself. Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible that Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories. What an absurdity would it then be, if, whilst asserting this *sovereign power in Congress, which power from its nature must be exclusive*, I should in the very same breath *also claim this identical power "for the population of a Territory in an unorganized capacity?"*

In conclusion, I desire to reiterate and reaffirm every sentiment contained in my Berks-County letter. I cling to the Missouri Compromise with greater tenacity than ever, and yet firmly believe that it will be adopted by Congress.

Yours, very respectfully,
T. SANDFORD, Esq. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN here repudiates and disclaims, in the most solemn manner, the principle of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. He denies to the inhabitants of Kansas the right to decide whether Slavery shall exist there, or not,—until they come to form a State Constitution. This surrenders everything in the Nebraska bill which has hitherto made it endurable in the Northern States.

### A Fillmore Reminiscence.

In a long and logical letter to a rural paper of the FILLMORE stamp, written by JOHN DE LA MONTAGNIE, Esq., (who was last year the Republican candidate for Senator in the Dutchess and Columbia District,) is found the following allusion to an act of subserviency in "*President*" FILLMORE which seems to be a disagreeable reminiscence to the rural gazette who had been trying to steal FREMONT voters under the false pretences that FILLMORE was a Free-Soiler!

"In the Spring of 1852, Hon. JOHN MCKINLEY Judge of the United States Supreme Court for the States of Louisiana and Alabama, died.

The President, after nominating WILLIAM C. MICOU, Esq., of New-Orleans as his successor, and receiving that gentleman's refusal to serve, nominated EDWARD A. BRADFORD, Esq., of the same city. Both these gentlemen were partners of the present Louisiana Senator, Hon. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. This nomination was laid on the table and a Committee waited on Mr. FILLMORE to say that he had better withdraw the name. Mr. FILLMORE inquired why; 'was he not of proper age?' 'Yes, he was a man of gray hairs.' 'Was he not an eminent lawyer?' 'Yes,' and it was conceded as advisable that Louisiana's civil law should be represented in the Circuit and in the Supreme Courts. What then was the objection?

Mr. BRADFORD was a New-England man, and understood to be unsound on the question of the constitutional right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, holding similar views with Judge STORY. *Upon this intimation, Mr. Fillmore withdrew the name*, and substituted that of GEORGE E. BADGER, the Senator from North Carolina, a most bitter foe to Freedom, and as firm a supporter of the 'institution' as is Mr. DONELSON. *Mr. Badger lived one thousand miles out of the circuit wherein the vacancy happened*. Mr. FILLMORE went out of his way to get a Pro-Slavery candidate! But the Senate were compelled, by the voice of the New-Orleans and Mobile bar, to reject the interloper."

How much behind the age the Editor is may be seen in his attempting to parry the home-thrust by stating to his readers that "the vacancy remained until supplied by Mr. POLK"—who happened to be dead and buried!

These false pretences in the rural districts regarding Mr. FILLMORE should be promptly complained of, and the offender held to answer.

### The Black Stock Difficulty.

The gentleman whose black stock created such a sensation at St. James, and threw the English Press into such frightful spasms, it appears, was Professor MAHAN, of the West Point Military Academy. Mr. DALLAS has sent a Dispatch to the Secretary of State, explaining the matter, and stating that no offence was intended by the Professor, and the whole affair had been greatly exaggerated.

But in order that such awkward *contretemps* may be avoided hereafter, our Minister should have a printed card of directions on the subject of Court costume, to be handed to every one of our countrymen who may be ambitious of a presentation to the Queen. We can hardly expect that her Majesty should permit any eccentricities of costume in American citizens who come in to her august presence, which she denies to her own subjects. Let all ambitious Americans who go to London hereafter, remember that it was the absence of a white choker that prevented Professor MAHAN from seeing Queen VICTORIA in her crimson satin robes. A cat may look upon a king, but a professor of mathematics in a black stock may not look upon a queen. There is one question which England should be allowed to settle in her own way. On the subject of costume even Mr. CUSHING will give up, and Mr. MARCY caves in without a word from PUFFENDORF; and Mr. BUCHANAN, if he should happen by any turn of luck to be elected next November, will not again offend Lord CLARENDON by offering to refer the matter to "our old ally, the Emperor of Russia." The clothes question is happily settled, and John Bull has everything his own way for once. We hope he will give us credit for our magnanimity in this case at least.

### Out-Law-ed.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Council of the South American party, last week, resolutions were offered for the expulsion of GEORGE LAW, Esq., and Ex-Alderman RICHARD MOTT. The resolutions, of course, were carried, for the statesman-like letter of Mr. LAW was too great an exercise of free speech to suit the South Americans.

We understand that Mr. LAW has grown no thinner since the proceeding, although the Council Chamber has!

## LATER FROM HAVANA.

### Arrival of the Empire City.

Mr. C. H. DENISON, Purser of the *Empire City*, reports as follows: Left New-Orleans July 5, at 6 o'clock A. M.; crossed the bar at Southwest Pass 5½ o'clock P. M. and proceeded to sea. At 8½ o'clock next morning the Pass bearing Northwest, distant 160 miles, fell in with the ship *James Titcomb*, DEAN Master, 118 days from Cagliaris, Sardinia, in distress, showing her ensign union down.

Altered our course, ran down to her and was boarded by a boat in charge of her first officer, who reported having been some time on short allowance of provisions and water, and making slow progress against the strong easterly set of the current, having been 30 days from Cape St. Antonio. Supplied her wants and resumed our voyage at 9 o'clock A. M.

Arrived off the Moro at 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 7th, and entered the harbor of Havana at daylight the same morning.

Left at noon the same day, 9th, and took a pilot at 6 A. M., 12th, from the James Westbury.

The *Empire City* brings 110 passengers—[illegible] from New-Orleans and 40 from Havana. No sickness on board during the passage.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

### Familiar Talk on Foreign Topics.

PENCILLINGS ABOUT PALMER.

Even now that the perturbed spirit of the preternatural poisoner, PALMER, has passed away, the morbid curiosity, which for the last few months pressed upon the mind of all classes in England, survives. A great Fair has been held at Rugeley, his native town, to which thousands flocked from many miles around, and every spot where PALMER and COOK had drunk, or stood, or slept, became invested with a strange interest. The youth who had paid so large a sum for liberty to sleep in the bed in which COOK had died, was of course present, and disbursed again largely for a seat in the pew in which PALMER prayed, or affected to pray. Both PALMER's house and COOK's grave were exhibited at half a crown a head, and both exhibitions realized an amount that would have terrified the till on a crack night at the Academy.

The twigs from a wild tree that looked sadly over poor COOK's resting place were bought at morbid prices, and weeds and pebbles, straggling round the spot, were at a premium. The strangest feature perhaps is, however, the negotiation of a celebrated bar-keeper, or publican, as they are styled in England, in Dover-street, Piccadilly, with BATES, "GEORGE BATES, Esq.," Palmer's groom, whose life was attempted to be insured for so large an amount, and who was marked for a victim, to stand behind his bar for a month and recount the particulars of his escape from the fangs of the Staffordshire surgeon. It may be remembered that the exhibition of FIESCHI's mistress at a franc a head, made the fortune of a French *restaurateur*, who hit on the device of engaging her, and gave her a large annuity for life for a short season. We fancy then this unpoisoned *protégé* of the great English poisoner, if well advertised, will draw to his dramatic gin-shop. Some sensation has also been created by the denial, by PALMER's brother, the REV. THOMAS PALMER, of his having ever written the pamphlet which bore his name, and in which PALMER's innocence was so loudly protested, and Lord Chief Justice CAMPBELL so savagely assailed. It is now admitted to be the handiwork of a junior counsel in the case.

The Helen of operatic Troy, whose loves and hates wrought such fearful strife between the rival *chefs* of the Haymarket and Covent Garden operas—Mlle. WAGNER—has at last appeared and turns out to be not worth one twentieth of the sound and fury wasted in her behalf. The house on the night of her first appearance was crowded from floor to roof with the usual audience of a great London night, consisting of Dukes and Countesses uncountable; French hair-dressers, disastrous refugees from about Leicester-Square, and half-crown *dilettanti* from the streets that sneak off the Strand. The character chosen was *Romeo*, that round which MALIBRAN threw such a glorious romance. But alas! we live in days of delusions. Half a hundred WAGNERS by all accounts would not make half a MALIBRAN.

Mlle. WAGNER is tall, but of a configuration so slender and strengthless in proportion to her height, as to be deprived of all symmetry. Then her walk is *gauche* and angular; the action of her arms, even in the quietest gesticulation, embarrassed; and her deportment destitute of buoyancy and animation. Indeed, any one who had seen WAGNER in Germany, which many of the London *habitués* had done, might have easily predicted her failure. Several of the boxes, we have heard from a private source of reliability, filled in the early part of the evening, were empty before the opera was through. Denizens of the pit, who went out to stroll through the lobbies, were in no hurry to return, and the stalls presented many painful gaps. The delightful young, fresh PICCOLOMINI, who is beautiful as an angel of the pocket-venus school, is evidently destined to bear away this year in Europe the crown of histrionico-vocal art.

RISTORI AND RACHEL.

RISTORI continues to gather fresh laurels. The personation of the luckless and lovely Caledonian *Queen Mary*, of Scotland, is said to surpass in splendor of picture even that of *Medea*, the Colchian Queen. This character being one which RACHEL has invested with such beauty, comparisons between these two great artists have naturally sprung up, in some of which the distinctions between the two delineations are delicately and keenly drawn. Judging from the opinion of the best critics, we incline to the thought that in scenes where the fiercer passions had to be portrayed, as in the scene where she submerges *Elizabeth* in a flood of invective, RACHEL was superior. Few who saw her here last season in the part will forget what a first-rate fury she made—at once celestial and demoniac, as all thoroughbreds of that stamp ought to be. It was in the parting scene before the execution where the softer feelings of the woman's heart find flow that RISTORI shone out with unsurpassable beauty. Every man, woman and child, we are told, including check-takers, call-boys, and even that usually obdurate individual, the policeman, were in tears, and the same number of pocket handkerchiefs never went through such blowing exercise in theatrical annals before.

SUMMER IN LONDON.

Since Titania turned the weaver into a jackass, we learn from all the London correspondents, John Bull has never had so strange a mid-Summer's night's dream as this Summer. Indeed, Winter appears to have gone over to spend the Summer in England. The wind is said to sigh through the streets in a style worthy of the opening of one of Mr. Alphabet JAMES' novels. Every thing wears a dismal, dreary air, and looks as sad and unhappy as a dyspeptic lawyer with an unpaid bill of costs before him could desire.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMER.

An effort has been made to galvanize the long defunct Administrative Reform Association, by applying to it Roebuck's tongue. The effort was, however, a complete failure. Despite of incessant advertising, and the day for holding the reinauguration meeting being a kind of holiday, there were not more than five hundred persons present. The meeting was altogether a miserable affair, and those who composed it a most dilapidated and seedy set. The presence of ROEBUCK ought to have drawn a vast crowd, if it was only curiosity to see and hear him. A whole generation has passed away since, with BURDETT, O'CONNELL, HUME, GROTE, and others, he helped to wield the democracy and roused the thunders which shook reform from the trembling fingers of the House of Peers. Born in India some fifty-five years since, Mr. ROEBUCK was sent to England at an early age to study for the bar, and was called at the Inner Temple in 1831 or 1832. Though he obtained a considerable share of business on the Northern Circuit, he longed for the more exciting field of politics, and was returned for Bath in 1832, on the introduction of JOE HUME, to whom the liberal electors wrote to send them down a candidate. Almost at the first bound he leaped into distinction as a speaker and statesman, and ever since his name has been a household word of hope to the progressive, and fear to the reactionist. He is one of the most severely and sternly just men in the British House of Commons. By an attack of paralysis, some two years since, his health has been much shattered, and his power of speech impaired. But even still few in the House can strike with more vigorous and trenchant hand at the heart of an abuse. Some years since, when our Canadian neighbors were not so enthusiastic worshippers of royalty as they have become of late, Mr. ROEBUCK acted as their agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The houses at this handsome and well-conducted [illegible] have been of the most gratifying and enthusiastic character. Consequently there has been no change in the bill, except [illegible]. The orchestra of this establishment is deliciously unique and effective, and the [illegible] thoroughly artistic. Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, the conductor, is one of the best informed [illegible] in the country, and the evidences of taste and knowledge are never absent. He has succeeded in making the musical department an important feature of the entertainments, and if the orchestra at [illegible] plays as well as it did on Saturday night we are not at all surprised thereat.

Mr. BURTON, the enterprising and liberal manager of the Summer Garden, has "headed off" his more pretentious predecessors in the business of [illegible]. He is, we believe, a stranger to the talents and reputation of the late Mr. MITCHELL. He has, nevertheless, stepped forward in the most handsome manner, and tendered to the widow of that once popular manager [illegible] the helping hand of friendship [illegible] complimentary benefit. This comes off to-night. We hope, for the sake of old genial associations, that there will be a crowded house. The bare announcement should insure it, especially as two very popular pieces will be played for the last time on the occasion. We refer to the "Phantom," one of the most thrilling dramas in the language, and the "Young Actress." Remember the benefit of MARY MITCHELL's widow, and go the Summer Garden to-night. You will have a delightful evening's entertainment, and perform a good and timely deed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVELS, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Miss ANNA [illegible] (whose subsequent success has justified our encomiums,) on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. You are certain of a pleasant entertainment on any night of the week at NIBLO'S.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three powerful pieces to-night: "Captain Kyd," "Ecco!" and "Nature and Philosophy."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, the Wizard—a remarkable adept in the magic arts—delights and satisfies the audiences here. His entertainments are given every day and evening this week.

KELLER'S EGYPTIAN HALL offers everything that an artistic and cultivated eye can demand in the way of "Tableaux Vivants." We have never had anything of the kind half so good. New subjects and groupings are constantly being added.

NAVAL.

The United States storeship *Supply* has arrived at this port, in forty days from Rio de Janeiro. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant Commanding, J. M. COOKE; First Lieutenant, W. Smith; Second Lieutenant, T. Lee; Third Lieutenant, C. P. McGenny; Fourth Lieutenant, J. Fyffe; Purser, W. B. Mynham.

The following is a list of the officers on board of the United States sloop *Vincennes*, attached to the Surveying Expedition to Behring's Straits, North Pacific and China Seas: Commander John Rodgers, Commander Expedition; Lieutenant Commanding, H. K. Stevens; Lieutenants, J. Van [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], J. H. Russell, [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible]; Purser, W. K. F. [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] Secretary and Draughtsman, [illegible]; Assistant Secretary and Draughtsman, [illegible]; [illegible] Wright; Assistant Artist, [illegible]; Commodore's Clerk, [illegible]; Purser's Clerk, T. [illegible]; Assistant Astronomer, [illegible]; Master's Mate, [illegible]; Carpenter, [illegible]; Sailmaker, [illegible] Perry.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. [illegible] Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the taste that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGHES, for some years our principal cutter, had left our employment, we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane-st.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and economy heretofore unequaled. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices. New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S, No. 376 Broadway. CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The only Salamander Safe made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no longer makes or sells the celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, his license having expired. Depots, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. No. 32 Walnut and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia, and No. 79 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

THE FEMALE POLITICIAN.
(Dedicated from life.)
"To him, Dear John, you'll give your vote
I know he'll rule the nation rightly,"
So pleaded Jane with [illegible],
And with her radiant eyes [illegible] brightly.
"How know you this," her spouse began,
But with a [illegible] words she [illegible],
"Oh! vote for him, the dear, sweet man!
His clothes are all made by Smith Brothers."
One-price Clothing Stores, Nos. 122 and 260 Fulton-st., New-York.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1856. NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City. ROBERT S. HONE, President. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS FROM eight different manufactories—making the largest assortment in the City—besides fifteen second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Music at reduced prices.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all heretofore Salamanders and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and opened, comprising many specialities and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WINDOW SHADES.—French and American paper hangings, gilt cornices, bands, pins, &c.; lace and muslin curtains, table, floor and stair oil-cloths. Gold shades only [illegible] pair; wall shades of every description made to order, at WM. G. BROWN'S, No. 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson sts.

GREAT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—At D. THOMAS', No. 141 Spring, corner of Wooster-st., who is clearing off the whole of his very choice and extensive stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods, the whole of which must be sold at any price, to make room for extensive alterations. Families will not often meet with such bargains.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $160; Melodeons from $40 to $125.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1856. NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

GROVER AND BAKER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Would you lessen the labor, increase the leisure and promote the health of your wife and daughters, and make home happier, purchase without delay this invaluable article, at No. 495 Broadway.

## An Appeal in Behalf of Lamartine.

[illegible]

When his glowing words, his personal intrepidity, and his love for progressive liberty caused him to be borne by acclamation to the highest place of authority in the most powerful nation of the continent of Europe, it is a matter of history that he sought to use his popularity and the vantage ground of his station not to usurp a dictatorship for himself, but to constitute France a Republic. Holding high, and for a time irresponsible power, he retired from office poor, and with such spotless integrity, that not even his enemies breathed a reproach on the purity of his administration in its relation to his personal fortunes.

A lover of peace and of his fellow-men, he seized the very moment of the highest excitement of political revolution, to repress the disposition for war, and in the name of the French people to utter an ineffaceable protest against shedding blood for political offenses.

Nor may we forget that, twenty-two years ago, when the United States pressed upon France its claim of indemnity for wrongs, and the two countries were for a season so arrayed against each other that the intelligence of national passion might easily have provoked a conflict, he saw the demand of America was indisputably right, and rising superior to the sensitiveness of his countrymen, combated the opinions of some of those whose friendship he valued most, and by his manly eloquence essentially contributed to the settlement of the controversy on the basis of impartial justice.

But it is not by reminiscences of his public career that Lamartine asks for sympathy. He tells us himself that he wraps the obscurity of private life around him like a mantle, and entangled by no connections with Government, he comes before us exclusively as a man of letters. Wherever his plan is made known, we find it is received with great favor; and we earnestly hope that the result may be such as to cheer the great man in his solitude, and lighten the intensity of his distress.

| | |
|---|---|
| Washington Irving, | Charles King, |
| George Bancroft, | Geo. P. Morris, |
| William C. Bryant, | N. Parker Willis, |
| Edward Everett, | Fitz-Greene Halleck, |
| W. H. Prescott, | L. Agassiz, |
| Henry W. Longfellow, | A. D. Bache, |
| Geo. Ticknor, | Joseph Henry, |
| James Walker, | Dudley Bean, |
| Jared Sparks, | Robert C. Winthrop, |
| C. C. Felton, | late Speaker of the |
| [illegible] | U. S. House of Rep. |

J. D. Bright, President of the U. S. Senate.
N. P. Banks, Speaker of the U. S. H. of Rep.
Winfield Scott, Com.-in-Chief U. S. Army.
Lewis Cass, U. S. Senate.
J. J. Crittenden, U. S. Senate.
John Slidell, U. S. Senate.
Humphrey Marshall, U. S. House of Rep.
William H. Seward, U. S. Senate.
R. Toombs, U. S. Senate.
J. P. Benjamin, U. S. Senate.
W. W. Boyce, U. S. House of Rep.
Hamilton Fish, U. S. Senate.
James C. Jones, U. S. Senate.
Alfred Iverson, U. S. Senate.
Jas. M. Mason, U. S. Senate.
Jno. R. Thompson, U. S. Senate.
Alex. H. Stephens, U. S. House of Rep.
L. F. S. Foster, U. S. Senate.
Charles Durkee, U. S. Senate.
A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. House of Rep.
Joseph Brown, U. S. House of Rep.
Charles E. Stuart, U. S. Senate.

At Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

Sir—I take the liberty of sending to you the above document. Nothing can be added to the force of the Appeal. A few details as to the plan and form of publication are all that it will be necessary for me to append to it.

The work for which Lamartine asks of the people of the United States an intellectual hospitality is entitled "A Familiar Course of Literature." It will embrace all ages and countries.

I have visited America to organize a national subscription to this work. The character of my mission is defined in this extract from a letter of Lamartine to Mr. Bancroft: "I introduce to you one of my best friends, Mr. J. B. Desplace, who, out of pure affection for me, visits America solely for the purpose of forwarding my interests."

The Familiar Course of Literature is the invocation, by a man of genius, of the great intellects which have enlightened the world. It is the essence of the studies, the meditations, and the judgments of the whole life of Lamartine.

The warm sympathy with which the first announcement of this publication was received in the United States, far from diminishing, has continued to increase. The ladies of America feel a pleasure in displaying their gratitude towards a poet who, in singing the blessings of a pure and holy love, strengthens their sweet and salutary influence over the ruder sex, and thus contributes to the elevation of social morals. Mothers feel happy at being able to place in the hands of their children models of French style, without the apprehension of danger to their innocence. They know that Lamartine is a writer of spotless purity, and that he observes naturally the precept of the Latin poet, "Maxima debetur puero reverentia." The clergy of all denominations have not hesitated to accord to him their powerful support, because Lamartine, in addressing himself to the spiritual part of men's natures, in transporting their minds into the region of the beautiful, predisposes them to religion, and leads them, as it were, to the threshold of the sanctuary. In fine, and above all, the Republic founded by the immortal Washington, enthusiastic and generous like Youth, prizes the honor of showing to ancient Europe that Lamartine, with the triple crown of virtue, genius and misfortune, has not appealed in vain to the great American nation.

The Familiar Course of Literature will be composed annually of twelve monthly numbers of about eighty pages each, making for one year two fine volumes of 480 pages each, in octavo, with the portrait of the author. It will be written exclusively by Lamartine. There will be one edition in French and one in English. For greater convenience, and to avoid the irregularities of arrival from Europe, the Familiar Course of Literature will be sent Quarterly to Subscribers—that is, three numbers at once. The first issue in the United States will take place early in September; it has already been commenced in France.

The amount of the subscription is $6 a year, payable in advance. No subscription will be taken less than one year.

Those desiring to subscribe will please address their names and subscription (Post paid) to M. J. B. Desplace, at the Messrs. D. Appletons', Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York. They will be good enough to specify, at the same time, whether they wish for the Familiar Course of Literature in French or English. They are requested to send in their subscriptions as early as convenient, so that they may be included in the September delivery.

I solicit from you, sir, a sympathetic co-operation to this national subscription, and remain,

Respectfully yours, J. B. DESPLACE.

July, 1856.

### Wheat in Texas.

The Texas Northern Standard has accounts from the counties of Hunt, Fannin, Lamar, Collin, Dallas, Grayson and Cook. Some crops in Grayson, planted late, on account of the grasshoppers, and some in Collin, are indifferent, but generally the crops are thrifty and the yield large, while the aggregate crop will be larger than ever before raised in Northern Texas. Farmers fear that they will be unable to dispose of the surplus, and suggest two plans—one is to make flour, sack it, put it upon wagons, and, hauling it to the cotton counties below, supply the demand at their doors, at such prices as they can bring up from below and haul from Shreveport; the other is to ship to this city. The Standard says that the product of Northern Texas is the largest, heaviest, finest-looking wheat produced in America, which cannot be worth, there, this season, more than 75 cents per bushel.

## HOTELS.

WAVERLY HOUSE, MADISON, Morris County, N. J.—This House has been remodeled and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of Summer Boarders. S. D. HUNTING, Proprietor.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND PERFUMERY.—Prices of the above articles reduced 25 per cent. Low's Brown Windsor Soap 75c. per doz. Lubin's Extracts 50c. per bottle, warranted genuine. Call and judge for yourself. One price. J. LAWS, fancy store, No. 279 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S—LONDON CORDIAL GIN, a superior beverage and tonic. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROS., No. 19 Beaver-st.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Colonel Fremont!—Our large Engraving (one-third larger) of COLONEL FREMONT CROSSING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, bids fair to be as popular as the gallant Colonel. Every mail brings us large numbers of orders, and Clubs and Dealers are supplying themselves by the hundreds. Price fifty cents; by the 100, $8. Colored copies, very effective, 75 cents, or $15 per 100.

Specimen copies of the plain Engraving sent upon receipt of postage stamps—Colored copies 10 stamps.

Also, large Engravings of JAMES BUCHANAN and MILLARD FILLMORE, beautifully embellished, on the same terms. These are the Neatest, Cheapest, and best Campaign Pictures Published.

BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

DEALERS can order direct of us, or through the City Booksellers. Terms cash.

The Hair.—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

When a Dentist pulls out an Aching Tooth for us we call it a dental operation; so if he were to pull out a sound tooth instead of the "ager" we should call it an anti-dental operation, should we not? Certainly, of course. And supposing a certain preparation called RUSSIA SALVE should cure the most desperate burn, scald, bruise, cut or sore immediately upon its application, should you not call it a truly admirable article? Certainly, of course. Sold by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and $1 per box.

To Liquor Merchants, Distillers, Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

Another New One.—We shall issue THIS MORNING another copyright Picture representing Colonel FREMONT PLANTING THE AMERICAN STANDARD ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. This engraving is of the same size (19x24 inches) as our other Campaign Prints, and is the best yet out—Bold, Spirited and Dramatic. It is also an appropriate companion to "Colonel FREMONT ON HORSEBACK CROSSING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," and both together make the most effective Campaign Pictures published. Price per copy 12½ cents; by the 100, $8. COLORED, double price.

Also, Portraits of JAMES BUCHANAN and MILLARD FILLMORE, (from Meade Brothers' Photograph,) handsomely embellished, on same terms.

Specimen copies of either sent on receipt of one shilling and one stamp. HANDSOMELY COLORED, double price. BAKER & GODWIN, Printers. Tribune Buildings.

DEALERS in the country can order direct of us, or through City Booksellers. Terms cash.

Special Notice.—COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.—A Meeting of the Committee on Railroads will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of hearing the parties interested in relation to the running of the 9th-av. Railroad Co., and also as to stopping steam on Hudson River Railroad at 60th-st.

Persons having any petitions, &c., before the Railroad Committee will please attend.

Ald. WM. B. DRAKE, Chairman.
Ald. JACOB H. VALENTINE,
Ald. E. HEALY,
Ald. WM. McCONKEY,
Ald. ANSON HERRICK. } Committee.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 221 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

Flushing—How do you Get There?—For many years the principal route was by steamboat, around through Hurlgate and up Flushing Bay, about 15 miles. But to save time, shorten distance, and meet the rapid increase of travel, the FLUSHING RAILROAD was built in 1854. It is only 8 miles long. Seven trains now run daily, affording delightful excursions. See Railroad advertisement in this paper.

J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician—Can be consulted by ladies and gentlemen at his office No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., upon diseases of the lungs, liver, kidneys, heart and spleen, with their attendant symptoms, from Monday, July 14, till Saturday, the 26th, without charge.

Buy your Raspberries and Cherries—And put them up in the Infallible Self Sealing Cans. You will derive the benefit during the Winter. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st.

STATE ROOM IN COLLINS' STEAMSHIP BALTIC—To sail July 19.—A passage ticket and a first-rate stateroom, No. 32, for sale. The seller, being prevented from leaving at that time, would dispose of his stateroom. Apply to GEO. JONES, Daily Times Office.

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of a girl named MARY FARLEY, 11 years old. She was last seen at No. 446 Broome-st., where she called in answer to an advertisement. Her hair is brown and curled—fair complexion—face freckled. She wore a hat with dark plaid ribbon, brown cape and red calico dress. Any information sent to her afflicted parents, No. 296 East 12th-st., will be thankfully received.

S. P. H.—LUCY A.—N.—Your note did not reach me in time. Same place and time Wednesday next. T.— M.—.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.

Five hundred dollars reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods stolen from the store of the subscribers on the night of Monday, July 7, consisting of embroidered collars, sleeves, lace collars, cambric edgings, laces, veils, &c. GORDON & BOWDOIN, No. 256 Broadway.

FOUND.—July 10, a stray PIG. Inquire on corner Broadway and 37th-st. If the owner does not come and prove property and pay cost in three days, he shall be sold to pay cost.

LOST.—On Thursday, 10th inst., a shipping RECEIPT BOOK. A liberal reward will be paid for return of the same to PETER RICE & CO., No. 193 Water-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE BY M. P. BROWN, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS—For the examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Staff of the Army, will convene at Newport Barracks, near Newport, Ky., on the first of August next. To obtain permission to appear before this Board, it is necessary to apply to the Secretary of War. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials vouching for the good moral character of the applicant, and his physical ability to perform the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. His age, which must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-eight, should also be stated, and his present residence and place of birth. Those who upon examination shall receive a favorable report from the Board, will be appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Army, as vacancies may occur.

Surgeon-General's Office, July 7, 1856.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. As no India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to nest for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

STEAM ENGINE—Rack Lathes, Standing Press, Gilding Presses and Steam Heating Pipes for sale cheap. A fifteen-horse power engine and boiler, little used; the above articles for sale at No. 170 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A suite of rooms (3) unfurnished, on the 2d or 3d floor; rent not exceeding $125 per annum. Address FELIX, Times Office, N. Y.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

BOOTH AND SEDGWICK'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN needs only to be tried to know its medicinal and good qualities. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS, No. 19 Beaver-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

## WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, understands meats and pastry; will take any place in the City. The other as nurse, will take the entire charge of a baby, or do washing and mending; has no family; will go in the country, or mind a sick lady. City references. Wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants and first-class Catholic help of different nations, and of every description, suitable for gentlemen's families in City or country, at MANNING'S "select" agency No. 1c Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very industrious young women, (sisters,) who are well recommended for honesty, industry and capability. The one as cook, the other as seamstress. The cook understands her business in all its branches such as meats, pastries &c. The seamstress will do nursing or chamberwork. They will go separate if necessary. Call at No. 24 3d-av. (Bible House.)

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has had twelve years' experience in the practical department or management in a first-rate cutlery establishment in England; knows the pocket-cutlery department thoroughly, also the keeping of books and shipping of goods. Address J. X. L., Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook and baker, by a steady, active woman and a good cook or as cook and to wash and iron, by a very competent Protestant woman, also as chambermaid and waiter, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very active, intelligent young woman, to do chamberwork and wait, or nurse and seamstress. Can cut and fit. Will be found industrious and kind to children. Has three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As milliners or saleswomen, by two young ladies who understand millinery in all its branches, and can give most unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address box No. 1,151, Post-Office.

SITUATIONS ARE REQUIRED—For a mother, and daughter of 16. Also, for a man and wife. All are Episcopalians, and highly recommended. Apply immediately to the Superintendent of the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, the one as cook, washer and ironer, understands baking in all its branches, jellies, &c.—the other as chambermaid, nurse, or seamstress. Both are well recommended. Apply at No. 211 Bowery.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A young lady of pleasing address, a proficient in instrumental and vocal music, with some experience in teaching, and who can also teach embroidery, drawing, painting and penmanship, &c., should her time not be fully occupied with music—or a gentleman, a good pianist and vocalist, and who can also teach the violin and flute—can hear of a situation at the South and see the proprietor of the school by addressing M., care of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row, until the 20th inst.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A young man of Collegiate education wishes a situation in a family where, in consideration of his services during a portion of the day in teaching Latin, Greek, the higher Mathematics, or the common English branches, he may obtain room and boarding, or a compensation equivalent. Can furnish good recommendations and references as to character and qualifications. Address S. T. X., Times Office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One fully competent to take charge of the dispensing department of a first class store. He must write a good hand, and be conversant with accounts. Satisfactory reference as to competency and correct moral deportment required. Apply to J. S. SEABURY, Jamaica, L. I., or ISRAEL MINOR & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,666, Lower Post-Office.

PICTURE-FRAME MAKER WANTED—Or joiner, one accustomed to circular sawing, and must given good reference, to go to the Western part of this State. Inquire at 7 o'clock in the evening at No. 59 East 19th-st.

CLERK WANTED—Who can loan $1,000 to $5,000.—A good situation and an interest in the business if wished, after a few months. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 4,077 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—An active lad to attend in a store and go of errands. One who can come well recommended may apply at No. 73 Maiden-lane.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework—must be a good washer and ironer, and well recommended—at No. 301 5th-st.

WET NURSE WANTED—German, French or English. Apply to No. 4 11th-st.

SMART BOY WANTED—IN A FLOUR commission store. Apply at No. 129 Broad-st.

WANTED—PUBLIC SPEAKERS for Fashionable Watering Places, Steamboats, Political Meetings, &c. One or more persons competent to address the public (anywhere) on SNUFF and SNEEZING, and to sell DURNO'S UNIVERSALLY CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF.

N. B.—Any one placing a lower estimate on his ability to make less than $2,000, say $2,000 per annum, need not apply.

Applications, with reference and postage stamp, to be addressed to J. DURNO, Proprietor and Manufacturer of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED AT No. 786 BROADWAY—Two book-keepers, 2 clerks, 3 conductors, 3 salesmen, 2 firemen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 brakemen, 3 boys for trades and for stores, and men on steamers and railroads. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY—Housekeeper, cook, lady's maid, chambermaid, laundress, waiter and coachman. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

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Mlle. ANNIE DURAERT, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

Tickets, 50 cents—front seats, $1—may be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—Dress Circles, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, July 14, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of CAPTAIN KYD.

Pirate Kyd.......J. H. Allen | Lady Grace..Mrs. W. G. Jones

To be followed by the new Pantomime of RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.

The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

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To conclude with the excellent Piece of the FOREST ROSE.

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DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 125 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE AND ORDER OF RECHABITES—Of the city of Brooklyn, will hold a grand Union Pic-Nic, at Glenwood, on THURSDAY, July 17. The steamboat TROY and barge have been chartered. Stewart's Cotillion Brass Band is engaged. The boat will leave Wall-st. Ferry at 8 o'clock A. M.; Peck-slip, New-York side, at 8¼; Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 8½; North 4th-st., Williamsburg, 9 o'clock; and Green Point Ferry, at 9¼. Tickets can be procured from any of the Committee, or at the boat, the morning of the excursion. For further particulars, see large bills.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH of NEW-UTRECHT will hold a fair in the afternoons and evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th and 17th July. Should the weather prove unfavorable it will be continued on FRIDAY. The Fair will be held in Fort Hamilton, the use of which has been kindly tendered to them by Major Monroe, the Commandant. The splendid Military Band connected with the Fort will be in attendance.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at the Committee Rooms, Joralemon-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The members of the Committee are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be transacted. By order,

JOHN G. BERGEN, President.
S. ALPHEUS SMITH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—A public meeting of the Republican Party of the XVIIth Ward will be held at the Henry Clay House, corner of Avenue A and 1st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 14, at 8 o'clock. All those citizens of the Ward in favor of Freedom and Fremont are invited to be present. Per order of the Executive Committee.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

EIGHTEENTH WARD FREMONT CLUB.—The XVIIIth Ward Fremont Club will meet on MONDAY EVENING, July 14, at 8 o'clock, at the Gramercy, corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av. The friends of the cause are invited to attend. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

HOMER FRANKLIN, President.

William Booth, James S. Halstead, } Secretaries.

THE YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION.—Of the City of New-York. Campaign Reading Room, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway; open daily, from 8 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M. Regular meetings TUESDAY EVENINGS. All friends of Liberty are invited to call.

B. F. MANIERRE, President.

David H. Gildersleeve, Secretary.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.—A special meeting of the Second Ward Republican Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at the Museum Hotel, No. 28 Ann-st. Per order.

F. F. D. [illegible], President.

Edward Pepper, Secretary.

COMMENCEMENT.—The Eleventh Annual Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, will take place on TUESDAY, the 15th inst. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock P. M. The friends and patrons of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave 32d-st. at 12 M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Regular meeting on MONDAY, July 14, at 8 P. M., in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject for discussion—"Is political sermonizing ever justifiable?"

CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Recording Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, [illegible]-st., on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 8 P. M. Members will please be punctual. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

## FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF FREMONT.

This day published, a life-size portrait of the Republican candidate. Price, plain, $1. The usual discount to the trade. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway.

ONLY AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Drawn by Grozelier, from a photograph by Root, which is in all respects the best Portrait of the Republican Candidate yet issued. Size, [illegible] inches. Will be sent by mail, carefully packed, free of expense, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of One Dollar. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT—Republican Candidate for the Presidency, executed in the highest style of the Lithographic Art, by C. G. Crehen, after Root's splendid Photograph, the only correct likeness taken. Size, 24x30 inches. Sent to any part of the United States free of expense, on the receipt of $1. Address W. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 629 Broadway.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

[illegible] Physicians are expected to make a correct monthly return of all Births professionally attended by them; and the seventh section prescribes a penalty for non-compliance with, or violation of, the provisions, the forfeiture of fifty dollars in every instance.

This act has been in operation now three years, but it does not have received full and accurate returns. It was felt to be lost to understand, for, beyond a few scanty Births attended by Midwives and others, have never been registered, and a Physician having a respectable number of business, should be, as he might forget to make a memorandum of a birth or two, it might fall to appear in his monthly return.

The Inspector is taking very commiseratingly observant of the Act, and some time since presented twenty-five cases of such omissions to the Mayor, in order that the penalty may be reclaimed in per[illegible] Not to be the Physician called upon at midnight to attend in cases where life is at stake, and with it, his own health and reputation. If he demand his fee beforehand, too often he is deed a mercenary, presumption, he is pronounced unfeeling and every thing that is bad, while the Corporation and Magistrate, getting their fee in advance, are only looked upon as being wide awake as all people ought to be whom business does not trouble upon their slumbers. The Legislators have thought a plan, after investigating what they are to think to be the wishes of the medical man's [illegible] Birth statistics, by statistical facts, they seem to have been rather fine-sighted; for, by the Act, a Medical man for his certificate of Birth, a fact far more difficult to certify than that of a marriage, is entitled to demand nothing, but failing to certify, forfeits fifty dollars! No doubt this has its origin in the high esteem in which the medical profession are held in New-York; a medical man is believed to be the good a citizen, to look after any emolument for his very, very, unobtrusive, of having rendered [illegible] on the principle of virtue its own reward, a sufficient compensation.

Now I, for one, cordially confess that my philanthropy not set so far. I believe that every one is entitled to be paid for his services.

[illegible] I believe that the obligation to register Births should rest on the parents as being the persons most nearly concerned, and that it be the duty of them to obtain, in every instance, a certificate from the Physician who attended at the birth, and, for such certificate, let him be paid, if paid at all, a nominal fee, to be taken with his fee for attendance? In no case could this be retained, as the Physician making his return, and receiving payment to the City Inspector, the latter could inflict the penalty in the right quarter, and on the party most offending. Only by this, or some similar mode, will the City Inspector ever be enabled to get in correct returns of the births in this City. R. A.

## Monthly Labor Report of the American Industrial Association.

The past month has been marked by an unusual demand for all descriptions of labor. Farm hands are scarce, and consequently wages rule high—from $16 to $20 per month, with board and washing. The former rates are readily commanded by the skilled mechanics, shipwrights. The inadequate supply of skilled mechanics embarrasses the Hartford work. The latter yards also find it impossible to secure their complement of hands at any wages. Orders for upwards of one hundred men are now on the books of the Association; wages $16 and $17 per month, in healthy locality. The dependence of the country on the importation of foreign labor is demonstrably false. The falling off of emigration this year has been upwards of fifty thousand. Our advices from Europe, however, are favorable, and in another month, it is hoped, the market will be tolerably well supplied. The improved character and the destination of emigrants now arriving should also be noted. Upwards of four thousand emigrants have arrived at the port of New-York within the past five days; the great majority, however, have pecuniary means, and proceed at once to the West, to work not for others, but for themselves.

Female domestics for the country can hardly be obtained at all. These are generally Irish, and the improved conditions of that country bring few female emigrants, for whom passage has not been paid by their friends here. The disposition to remain in the City can rarely be made to yield to the most tempting offers from the country. A consignment was recently made of twenty-nine Irish girls by Van Tuyne, Esq., who, with the aid of friends, had guaranteed advanced their passage to this country. Only one of this company could be induced to go to the places appointed for them.

Employers will do well to make early application to the Association. A copy of the Constitution containing other rules and regulations, will be forwarded by mail to the address indicated, on the receipt of a Post-Office stamp or three-cent piece.

Citizens will do an act of kindness by directing persons seeking of them for work to the office of the Association. No alms should be given to able-bodied persons asking charity under the plea that they cannot obtain work.

DR. THOMASON, Secretary.

No. 67 Chatham-street, July 9, 1856.

☞ The Lithographers in town are taking the steps necessary to bring before Congress a sense of the wrong they do them when they give out the lithographing to men who are not in the business. They complain that the work is given to a contractor, who underlets it another and he to another, until their pesses must in self-defence put the wages of the men who do the work outrageously low—below living prices indeed.

☞ The Society of the Sigma Phi holds its annual Convention this year at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, on the first Monday of August. The public exercises, which will take place on the evening of that day, will consist of an Oration by Rev. JAMES DOUGLAS, of Rutland, N. Y., and a Poem by Prof. KNEESZER, of Rochester University. The boys generally have a good time at their anniversaries, and they expect to have one at this.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] ISLAND—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE POLICE.

Lieutenant Brush, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, reports that at 2 10 40 (yesterday morning) information was received that persons were about leaving the District to participate in a fight. Sergeant Bunker and squad were sent to arrest the principals, but they had fled."

From the Eleventh Ward Police Station it was also reported that about 1 o'clock A. M., yesterday, a large number of persons collected on the dock at the foot of Rivington-street, for the purpose of getting on board a small steam vessel going up the East River, to witness a prize fight. Platoons of men from the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventh Districts, were soon on the spot, and drove off the crowd, who fled in different directions.

But the rascals met again, it seems, for at the Thirteenth Ward Station-House, information was received about 1 o'clock that a large number of rough-looking characters were coming up in the Third-avenue cars and proceeding in the direction of Harlem, with the intention of witnessing a prize fight on Hart's Island. Capt. Toomey, with the force of men in reserve and part of the force on duty at the time, followed after the blackguards. On arriving at the Red House, (foot of One Hundred and Ninth-street,) information was received that several boat loads of men had left for Riker's Island about half an hour before the arrival of the Police. A boat was procured, in which Capt. Toomey and a portion of his men embarked, overtaking Capt. Porter of the Twelfth Ward, with a force of men on the way, and both forces proceeded towards the island in company. The latter let some the rascals, Captain Toomey took the east channel of the island, and Captain Porter the west, and waited the arrival of the boats as they returned. Several of them were overhauled in this way and their occupants captured, but the principals in the affair were not to be found, having been rowed across the river into Westchester County. Four rounds were fought, but the arrival of the Police prevented a continuance of the fight, the principals and spectators flying in terror on their approach.

Twenty of the gang were taken in custody by Capt. Toomey's force. They gave their names as follows: Patrick Malady, Arthur McKeon, John Brown, Wm. Mullins, Wm. O'Connell, Frank Lee, Michael Murphy, John O'Niel, James Hawkins, Bernard Riley, Patrick Lynch, John Stager, Henry Hoffman, John Riley, Lawrence Hartnett, Thomas Henry, Edward Loley, Peter Smith, John Gurney, James Gammon.

[illegible] Fourth District Police Court, who committed them for examination.

[illegible] ABDUCTION OF HER AFFIANCED.

Maggie Hoffer, the little girl of 13 years, who was some time since abducted from her home in Mulberry-street, by a German (a married man) named Haveman, has at length been restored to her parents. She was found with Haveman in Chicago, on the 5th inst., by her uncle, Mr. Thomas Hagerty, of Williamsburg, who took Haveman in custody, and brought him to this City.

The story of little Maggie's abduction, published in the Times some weeks since, is very romantic. She was taken by Haveman through various places in the West, and Haveman everywhere represented her to be his wife. The outraged father traveled the country over to find his child. Soon he obtained a clue, but when he reached the place, some hundreds of miles off, he found that they were gone. This continued until his little money was exhausted, and he gave up in despair the hope of recovering his daughter. Then the young child's uncle started in pursuit of the fugitives. For a long time his search was ineffectual, but at length success crowned his efforts.

On Friday Mr. Hagerty appeared before Justice Davenport at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and deposed that Margaret informed deponent that Haveman used to meet her in the streets, in this City, when she was on her way to school; and that he told her, previous to his taking her away, that he loved her so much that he must have her, and if she did not come with him he would kill her father; that he did not value any man's life if he stood in the way of his wishes. By means of these threats, and other statements, he prevailed upon her to leave her father's house, and go away with him. Since she has been with him, he several times attempted, by force, to have carnal intercourse with her, but she invariably resisted him, and he did not succeed in his endeavors. When deponent found her, she immediately claimed his protection, and wished to return home, being in great dread of the said Haveman.

Maggie's father, Mr. William Hoffer, of No. 118 McDougal-street, made also a charge of abduction against Haveman, who was then committed for examination.

[illegible] BURGLARY—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED RECEIVERS.

On the 25th of June, two newsboys, named David Dowd, alias Spotsey, and John Walker, stole a case of gold and silver watches and movements, per[illegible] seventy in all, from Ferago & Co., in Nassau-street. Having got into some trouble in Brooklyn, the youngsters confessed the crime, and stated that they had disposed of the property to E. M. Catherine and Peter Rose, keepers of "a loan shop," at No. 208 Centre-street, for $9, but that they subsequently went to them and got more money, amounting to about $20 in all, for the watches. Officer James Martin, of the Sixth Ward, arrested the accused parties on Friday night, and Judge Carson held them to bail to answer each in the sum of $4,000.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Mr. George W. Hadden, of No. 105 Broad-street, appeared before Justice DAVENSON, on Saturday, and complained that William Thomson and John Johnson had stolen from him 350 lbs. of boat lines, hawsers and two hatch cloths, worth $40. The accused were committed for trial.

STEALING BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wm. Wallace was committed for trial on Saturday, by Alderman CLANCY, for having broken into the store of Andrew Harstack, at No. 142½ Franklin-street, and stealing $50 worth of boots and shoes.

A SIPPING THIEF.

On Saturday evening a man, by the name of Eugene Fisher, entered the house of Mr. Frost, No. 105 Clinton-place, through the back door, which had been left open, and stole $100 worth of silver ware, consisting of knives, forks, spoons, &c. Just as he was leaving the premises, he was discovered by one of the servant girls, who gave an alarm. The thief was pursued by several citizens, and was finally overtaken and captured by Officer Colefax, of the Second District Police Court.

## Miscellaneous.

SUICIDE OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.

William W. Fream, formerly Assistant-Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, shot himself with a pistol, at 10½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, at his residence, No. 68 Lewis-street. The ball took effect in the left breast. The deceased was a cabinet maker by trade, and worked until about three months since in the Navy-Yard, from where he was dismissed. Since that time he has not been in employment. He drank freely. Financial difficulties, which he thought himself unable to overcome, so weighed upon his mind as to lead to the last desperate resort—self-murder.

Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body. The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "Suicide from a pistol shot wound through the breast."

Mr. Fream was born in this City. He was 45 years of age. He leaves behind a wife and family.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

A man named Hill was found dead in his bed at the Globe Hotel on Saturday with a bottle of strychnine lying beside him. An inquest upon the body was held by Coroner Connery. Dr. Ferguson who made the post-mortem was of opinion that deceased died from taking strychnine. A verdict in accordance with this opinion was rendered. Deceased was a native of Germany and aged 35 years. He earned a bare pittance by acting as a copyist whenever occasion offered. Of late he seemed very destitute and down-hearted. He was sober and industrious. The world refused him a living, and he died by his own hand. Poor fellow!

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

A Frenchman named Leclare, aged 45 years, who has been in this country only twelve days, was found this morning hanging to a tree in Ninety-second-street, near Second-avenue. He was suspended by his own cravat. When taken down life was extinct. Coroner Hills held an inquest upon the body. A verdict of "suicide by hanging" was rendered. Deceased leaves behind, in this City, a wife and one child. It appears that the unfortunate deceased became suddenly dispossessed of the means which he relied on for gaining his livelihood in this country. On his person was found a letter addressed to his wife.

DROWNINGS.

A man, rather poorly dressed, walked out to the end of the pier foot of North Moore-street on Friday, and undressed himself, apparently to bathe; but he jumped into the water and deliberately drowned himself. His clothes are at the Station-house for identification.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner Hills upon the body of James Green, who was drowned on Friday by falling into the water at foot of Sixty-second-street, N. R., from the sloop *James Wiley*, on which he was engaged as a deck hand. He was 26 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

The same day the same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of a man who fell into the water at the foot of Leroy-street and was drowned. Verdict: "Accidental drowning." Deceased was about 55 years of age, had on a monkey jacket, cloth vest, checked shirt, dark pants and calf-skin boots. From a letter found in his pocket, his name is supposed to be Edward Colvin, and that he was a native of Ireland.

SUDDEN DEATH.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, an unknown man, supposed to be a German, was found lying insensible in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. He was conveyed to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, where he was attended by a physician, but he died in about twenty minutes after his removal to the Station-house.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.

A woman named Esther Miller fell out of the third-story window of house No. 59 Worth-street.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 12.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in bills of indictment in the following cases:

*The United States* vs. *Henrico Da Costa.*—An indictment for fitting out the brig *Brasseas*, to employ her in the slave-trade. The indictment is voluminous, containing twenty-four counts.

*The United States* vs. *Placido de Castro.*—An indictment for the same offence.

*The United States* vs. *José Pedro da Cunha.*—An indictment for the same offence.

The same parties were also indicted jointly with other parties, whose names were not disclosed, for aiding and abetting other persons, unknown, in fitting out the brig for the trade as factors.

*The United States* vs. *William Pent.*—An indictment for voluntarily serving on board the brig *Brasseas*, knowing that she was employed in the slave trade.

*The United States* vs. *Joseph Hyatt.*—An indictment for passing through the Custom-House a false invoice of woolens, cloths, &c.

*The United States* vs. *Charles C. Boggs.*—An indictment against the Captain of the steamship *Illinois* for carrying an excess of passengers.

*The United States* vs. *Goodrich, alias Three-fingered Jacks.*—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon—to wit, a hatchet, upon one of the crew of the ship *Cherubim*.

The indictments having been presented, Mr. Joachimssen inquired of Mr. E. C. Benedict if Mr. De Costa and Mr. De Castro would appear in Court? Mr. Benedict said they had been around all the morning, but had just stepped out. The gentlemen were sent for and soon appeared. Mr. McKeon said he desired to have them arraigned and plead to the indictment. Mr. Benedict said he wanted to look at the indictments, which were voluminous, first, but consented to put in pleas of not guilty, subject to the right to withdraw the plea and demurrer or except to the indictment. The amount of bail was then increased by the Court to $10,000 in each case. Mr. Joachimssen gave notice that he should want two sureties in each case. The question was raised as to his right to call for two sureties, and Judge Betts said he knew of no rule which required it; the security must be sufficient.

Mr. Benedict also appeared for Mr. Da Cunha and Mr. Pent who were in confinement, and put in a like plea with the same liberty to withdraw it.

The Grand Jury adjourned over until Monday next.

The Court meets on Monday at 10 A. M.—when Mr. McKeon said he should be ready to try any of these cases that were ready.

[illegible]

Our readers were several days since highly pleased by the annual report of the Detroit Advertiser, of the rescue of the crew of the steamer *Atlantic*, on Lake Huron, August 20, 1855. This morning we were favored with an interview with E. P. HAMMERSMOT, of Westfield, New-York, the young man who was the principal actor in the daring enterprise, which, if it be proved of one tenth of the incidents with a thousand fables, very interesting and true. Mr. HAMMERSMOT has had three years experience as a diver, and during the past Winter has been engaged on the Mississippi in his business; associated with him in this undertaking were MARTIN QUIMBY and CHARLES O. GARDNER, of Chautauqua, N. Y., and WM. MAYNARD, of Detroit. They proceeded in the schooner *Fletcher* to the locality of the steamer *Atlantic*, which lies about three miles from the extreme point of Long Point. They arrived there on the 16th of June, and that day was used in preparations. On the 19th Mr. HAMMERSMOT, encased in Waits and Gowan's submarine armor, made his first descent. This armor is made of two layers of canvas and one of India-rubber, the rubber occupying the middle. It is loose and flexible, and of course resists no pressure. From in front of the mouth proceeds a tube composed of nine alternate layers of canvas and rubber, with a copper wire coiled inside to prevent collapse. This is flexible too, and, being as long as the depth to which the diver goes, and the upper end being in the open air, secures proper respiration. The aperture is three-eighths of an inch in diameter. A wreck-line had previously been dropped and rested against the side of the steamer.

Dressed as above described, with leaden shoes, and with leaden weights attached to his body, amounting in all to 249 pounds, with a rope round his waist, by which he could be raised to the surface, and a check, or signal line in his hand, the adventurous diver commenced his first descent. He was governed by the wreck-line, and struck the promenade deck about forty feet aft the state room, where the Express Company's safe was, which was in the third state-room aft the wheelhouse on the larboard side. He remained on deck but one minute. After descending from fifty or seventy feet, depending upon the clearness of the air above, all is dark to the diver, and he is governed entirely by feeling. The romantic sights recorded by the *Advertiser*, are therefore without foundation. The greatest caution is to entangling lines, must be tried, and Mr. HAMMERSMOT says each time outside of the stanchions, moving, as he advanced, his wreck-line, so that with each dive he advanced nearer the state-room. The second dive he was three minutes upon deck, the third four; the fourth seven. On the 20th he made four dives, and the time on deck was respectively, four minutes, seven minutes, three minutes, and the next or eighth, six, at which time he reached the state-room. Previous to this he had all the time been groping about, and twice was on the hurricane deck, and once near the main deck. The 21st he made seven descents: times respectively, 4, 6, 5, 8, 5, 6 and 8 minutes, and during which he was busy in breaking in the room window, and breaking down the work on the side below it, and succeeded at last in getting a line fast to the ring in the lid of the safe, but finding the aperture he had made too small to allow the passage of the safe, ascended to wait till the coming day. On the 22d, the sixteenth dive, being the first that day, he was on deck seven minutes, during which time he sawed through the casing and panel work and tried to break it off with his hand, but could not. The seventeenth he was on deck nine minutes, in which he fastened a line to the wood-work, and by it the men above pulled it off. The eighteenth and last descent he was on deck eleven minutes, and during it he succeeded in fastening a line to the end ring of the safe, and helping it out of the aperture, it was raised to the deck of the schooner. The perilous work was done, and the adventurous men, upon examining the safe, or rather iron chest, 28 by 18, by 16 inches in size, found themselves the possessors of about $5,000 in gold, and $31,000 in bills, a small portion of which were useless from the action of water and insolvency of Banks, and six watches, two of which were valuable gold ones. The chest contained papers for which the American Express Company paid a handsome salvage. The *Atlantic* lies careened, her larboard side being 125 feet, and the water on her starboard 160 feet deep. The safe was about 157 feet from the surface. Upon her deck Mr. H. found a light sediment of three or four inches depth. He could, as we have said before, see nothing, and encountered nothing but the wood-work, chains, glass and the chest. The water was very chilly, and Mr. H.'s hands were so numb that he could not by mere feeling distinguish glass from wood. It was only by the former's breaking that he knew its material. He thinks his strength when below was nine tenths that he had in the open air. He suffered but little from pressure except two or three times, when such was the rush of blood to the head that, as he says, he saw "bright flashes in his helmet, like electric sparks."

We have been thus accurate, from justice to Mr. H., who has thus accomplished a feat never before, we believe, successful. He is a candid, fair-spoken man, and is not a little mortified that any one should have so misrepresented the matter to the editors of the Detroit *Advertiser*.

*From the Buffalo Express, July 9.*

The party concerned in the salvage consisted of four persons, and on forcing open the iron chest, and finding the contents in a condition to be made available, they divided the treasure trove equally. By the law, they ought to have gone before an United States Court, related the case, and taken an order as to the disposition of the money, &c. But this they omitted to do, and the Express Company, through their attorney, represented the case to them, showing them wherein they had erred, and offered them the terms of a compromise, to which the salvors at once acceded. In the fulfillment of this stipulation, the salvors were put in possession of the gold coin recovered, $5,000 and $2,000 in bank notes, making the sum of $7,000 paid over to them by the Company. Besides this sum, there is missing, said to have been lost by carelessness or want of skill in drying and handling the bills recovered, some $2,880, which makes the loss to the Company, about $10,000, in case this last sum should never turn up; the banks having in their possession the Company's bond of indemnity as collateral security for the bank notes re issued on the supposed total loss of the money. Should these notes really have been destroyed, the Company's loss will be covered, of course, by the amount of $7,000 paid to the salvors. The total sum in the safe, when the steamer went down, was about $36,000.

We were shown part of the contents, which had lain in the water for nearly four years. The bank notes, most of which were entirely new and some actually in sheets, uncut, look as if they had been slightly stained and dried. The faces of the bills are not injured in the least. The messenger's way-bills are turned completely black on the outside, but within, the entries are all perfectly legible, and even the check marks, in pencil, are as plain as when written. Besides the money, there was a parcel of Michigan State bonds; a warrant on the United States Treasury, drawn in favor of J. N. Garvin, Paymaster, U. S. A., for $10,000; No. 2,841, dated August 11, 1852; four watches, and some minor articles. The Treasury warrant will be returned, as it has been re-issued, to Government; a suit involving the bonds will be decided by the re-appearance of the property at issue, but the watches are valuelless, except for their cases.

# MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets**—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, July 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are plentier and procurable at $7 6¾@$7 75 for fine Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots ⅌ 100 lbs. Demand limited. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 840 bbls. Pearls, and 840 bbls. Pots, together, 980 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Commercial List*, of this morning, says that "The stock of Quercitron Bark in the Inspection Warehouse is large, and the demand being limited, prices have declined $5 ⅌ ton. Sales of 150 hhds. No. 1, at $32@$30—closing at the latter figure to-day. Tanners' Bark is dull. Sales of six cargoes of Spanish at $14 ⅌ cord."

COFFEE—Quiet at about previous figures. Java 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra 11c.@11½c.; Maracaibo 11½c.@12c.; Rio 10c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo 10½c.@10¾c.

COTTON—Is improving in demand and value, though no very important change has, as yet, occurred. The sales since our last have been moderate at about 11⅝c. for Middling Uplands; 11¾c.@11¾c for do. Orleans, and proportionate rates for other grades ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is quite depressed, and prices are quoted 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. lower. The receipts are moderate, while the prevailing demand is limited for export, and less active for home use. The sales since our last comprise about 9,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

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| superfine No. 2 | 5 70@ | 6 25 |
| Ordinary State | 6 25@ | 6 40 |
| Straight State | 6 40@ | 6 60 |
| Favorite and Extra State | 6 60@ | 7 00 |
| Common to Good Michigan | 5 90@ | 6 40 |
| Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake | 6 40@ | 6 70 |
| Common to Good Ohio | 6 50@ | 6 75 |
| Fancy Michigan | 6 40@ | 6 70 |
| Fancy Ohio | 6 75@ | 7 00 |
| Extra Michigan | 6 70@ | 7 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Wisconsin | 6 75@ | 7 25 |
| Extra Ohio | 7 00@ | 8 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 7 00@ | 7 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 25@ | 8 25 |
| Extra Missouri | 6 70@ | 10 00 |

Canadian rules quiet at former rates—the sales since our last having amounted to about 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 70@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping. The sales since our last comprise about 1,600 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$7 75 and $10 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $3 87½@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 25@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Generally inactive, at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered, and it has deteriorated 3c.@5c. ⅌ bush., closing languidly and irregularly, with a diminished inquiry; the sales since our last have been confined to about 24,000 bush., including fair Canadian White at $1 65; very choice Genesee do. at $1 90; and Western at $1 56; and tolerably prime Southern White at $1 75 ⅌ bush. Rye, nominally at $1 [illegible] Corn [illegible] bush. Mixed Western, in store, at 84c.; 3 bushels Ohio are in good demand and are generally worth 85c. ⅌ bush. for Ohio and Lake; 83c. for Western; 80c. for Jersey; and 78c. for Southern. Oats are in still good request and on the advance, the supply of sound continues extremely limited. The transactions since our last comprise about 15,000 bushels at 40c. for common to prime mixed; 41@42½c. for Southern Yellow; 42c. for round Yellow; 43c. for choice do.; 43c. for round White; and 45@50c. for round White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—There were 900 bales River purchased at $1.00@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that "the market continues firm with a fair demand for the season and very light receipts. The firmness manifested by importers restricts operations, as the parcels of Hides in store are held above present quotations, and many are not offered at all. The highest prices paid this season were for Buenos Ayres, viz.: Rio Grande, 22½c. and Orinoco 24½c. @25c. City slaughtered are in fair demand, at rather higher prices. Association at 9¾c. @10c. The receipts this week have been 22,770 Hides from Foreign Ports, as follows: 2,807 Buenos Ayres, ⅌ Vesuvius; 11,598 Barcelona, ⅌ Florida and Excelsior; 1,781 Port-au-Platte, ⅌ Rio Verde; 1,190 Aspinwall, ⅌ Andromeda; 915 Savanilla, ⅌ Hudson; 400 Curacoa, ⅌ Bowditch; 502 from St. Johns, N. F., and 5,596 Coastwise, making a total of 23,886 Hides. Sales are: 4,070 dry Buenos Ayres, 30 @21 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 dry Buenos Ayres, 17½ lbs., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,600 dry Buenos Ayres, (from second hands,) 21 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,650 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,740 dry California, (to arrive,) 23 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 256 dry California, (to arrive,) 24 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,421 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,018 dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,000 dry Maracaibo, (Coastwise,) 22 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 2,007 dry Mexican, 19 lbs., at 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 1,165 dry Savanilla, 24 lbs., at 16½c., 6 months, water damaged; 1,708 dry Savanilla, 26 lbs., at 17c., 6 months, water damaged; 734 dry Chagres, 16½ lbs., at 17½c., 6 months, water damaged; 115 dry Chagres, 16 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, water damaged; 450 dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 17½c., 6 months, water damaged; 1,862 dry Texas, 21 lbs., at 18c., 6 months, water damaged; 200 dry Texas, 20 lbs., at 17c., 6 months, as they run; 318 dry Southern, 17 lbs., at 15½c., cash, as they run; 330 dry Peruvian, 20 lbs., at 15c., cash, as they run; 200 dry West Indies, 22 lbs., at 14c., cash, less 4 ⅌ cent; 150 wet salted West Indies, 52 lbs., at 9½c., cash; 878 wet salted California, 60 lbs., at 9½c., 6 months. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *Parana*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Dawn*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 hides; the *W. P. Kibby*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 hides; the *Sultana*, from Ottaheite, with 8,000 hides; the *Pauline*, from Porto Cabello, with 8,000 hides; the *Ines*, from Maracaibo, with 2,000 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 80,500, as follows: 29,800 dry Buenos Ayres, 14,340 dry Rio Grande, 18,700 dry Orinoco, 950 dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa, 11,250 dry Barcelona, 450 dry Africana, 1,000 dry Maracaibo, 900 dry Savanilla, 150 dry Chagres, 2,500 dry St. Domingo and Port-au-Platte, 2,000 dry West India, Southern, &c., 850 dry Honduras, 3,500 dry California, 3,000 salted Buenos Ayres, 400 dry and salted Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse."

HOPS—Readily bring 14c.@17c. ⅌ lb. Stock, reduced.

IRON—There were about 70 tons Scotch Pig sold in lots, at $21@$21 50, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Dull and heavy, at $1 20@$1 31¼ ⅌ M.

LEAD—Quiet and unsettled.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL reports this article in good demand, and he adds that "the market closes firm, with heavy sales for the season, and a very small supply on hand. Manufacturers who a few weeks since operated very sparingly, are now buying quite freely, without any anticipation of a decline. Unless there is a material increase in the receipts for the next few weeks, the market will soon be entirely bare of stock, as the Western trade has already commenced. My highest quotations are readily obtained, and in some instances an advance is demanded on prime parcels. Slaughter is the rough in source and wanted. Oak tanned is in good demand, and prices are well sustained. Heavy Leather for banding is in very poor supply and commands extremely high rates.

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts | 32,000 | 9,100 |
| Sales | 30,000 | 8,400 |
| Stock | 24,400 | 5,800 |

I quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 32c.@35c.; do., good middle, 32c.@35c.; do., good heavy, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 32c.@36c.; do., Spanish, good full weights, 90c.@1c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24½c.@25½c.; do., good middle, 25c.@26c.; do., do., good heavy, 22½c.@23½c.; do., Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24½c.; do., do., good middle, 24c.@24½c.; do., do., good heavy, 21c.@22c.; do., do., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 20c.@22c.; do., do., do., poor, all weights, 14c.@16c.; do., Slaughter, in rough, 18c.@20c. On 6 months' credit."

LIME—Dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Is sparingly offered and purchased at previous figures. New-Orleans, 51c.@56c; Porto Rico, 44c.@46c.; Muscovado, 41c.@45c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37c.@40c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet at unaltered rates.

OILS—Nothing really new has occurred in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is in better request, and is now quoted at from 83c.@84c. ⅌ gallon, with a comparatively small amount offering. Lard Oil is in demand at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less inquired for, and it exhibits less vigor—the sales since our last consisting of about 550 bbls., in lots, at $20 93¾@$21 for Mess, and $17 62½ for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¼c.@10½c. for Hams; 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10¼c.@10½c. for Rough Sides, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is scarce and wanted, at 8¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef remains our last reach about 650 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is pretty active, at full prices; the sales since our last consist of 275 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $12@15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 18c.@19c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@6c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There were 450 tcs. bought, mostly at $3 87½@$4 62½ ⅌ 400 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus: "Goat—The market is quiet, as there is but little demand at this season. I can only notice sales of 14 bales light Mexican at 28c. 4 mos. Deer—There is but little animation manifested in the market, and sales are made principally to dealers to hold over until Autumn. Sales have been 2,000 lbs. Blue Mosquitos at 58c.; 6,000 lbs. Winter Ohio at 25c.; 1,000 lbs. Florida at 25c.; 650 lbs. inferior Texas at 20c., all cash; 800 lbs. Central American and 104 bales Sisal, on private terms."

SUGARS—Are in very good demand at strengthening prices, with sales reported since our last of about 1,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¼c.@7½c., and 270 boxes Havana at 8¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—About 20,000 lbs. prime were procured at 10c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired to-day at 37c.@37½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅝d.@5-32d. ⅌ lb; Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9c.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; and Heavy Goods, 37s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: a Norw. brig from St. John, N. B., to London, Hull or Grimsby, Deals, £5; a ship from Quebec (chartered there,) to Dublin, £5 5s.; one from Newcastle, E., to New-York, Coal, £1. Exchange, $4 44; a Br. brig hence to Cork, for orders, to a port in the United Kingdoms, or one between Havre and Hamburg, Grain, 12d.; a Bremen brig, same voyage, 11d.; a bark to Havre, Flour, 15s., and Grain, 15c.; a bark to Liverpool, (3,600 bbls. Tar,) 2s., and 400 do. Spirits Turpentine, 5s.; one to London, 2,400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 6s. 6d., and Turpentine, 5s.; one hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $16; Flour, $1 12½, and Measurement Goods, 20c. ⅌ foot, one 148 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,200; a brig, 240 tons, to St. Croix, St. Thomas, Turks' Island and back, $1,800; one 220 tons, to Guadaloupe and back, $1,200; a schooner, 189 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,600; a brig, 240 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $2,200; one to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar 35c., and Molasses $3 25; a schooner to Malaga and back, clipper ship *Starlight*, to load for San Francisco, on private terms.

# TO LET.

HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET—for the sale, at Eastings, on the Hudson River, 21 miles, beautifully situated in a shady grove—will be furnished and let for the Summer months if desired. Apply to MR. C. W. THOMAS, No. 80 Beekman-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 56 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. E. BIXBE, No. 131 Chatham-st.

WATER AND STEAM POWER TO LET AT YONKERS.—With buildings sufficient for a large business; also 2 acres of ground if required. Inquire of L. T. WARING, on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET—With Steam Power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 52 by 100, 40 windows each. Inquire at the Hat Factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 100 Water-st., New-York.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Fike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts in South St. buildings for Steam Power to LET, connected by a steam hoisting.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building, [illegible]

# FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] Fulton-av., near Flatbush-av., [illegible] CHAS. A. SCHAY, No. 3 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A block of seven, very desirable, 2-story brick houses, with all modern improvements, and in good order; 2 on Lexington-av., [illegible] GALLAGHER, Also, lots for sale in various parts of the City, [illegible] between 10 and 4, [illegible] Apply as above.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A block of seven, very desirable, 2-story brick houses, with all modern improvements, and in good order; 2 on Lexington-av., [illegible] R. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSES FOR

## AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—July 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

[illegible] Lake Erie, W. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
[illegible] Great Western Railroad Ten per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] New-Albany and Salem Railroad Ten per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] New-York and New-Haven Railroad Six per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Portsmouth and Concord Railroad Six per cent Mortgage Bonds.
[illegible] and Susquehanna Coal Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
[illegible] shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co. ........ $10 each.
[illegible] shares American Express Co. ........ $100 each.
[illegible] shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co. ........ $100 each.
[illegible] shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co. ........ $35 each.
[illegible] shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co. ........ $30 each.
[illegible] shares Ocean Bank ........ $50 each.
[illegible] shares Mechanics' Bank, (N. Y.) ........ $25 each.
[illegible] shares Tradesmen's Bank ........ $40 each.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 17.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—By J. & H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, July 15, 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., a large assortment from the shelves, just received from ship, of best makers, in lots for dealers. Goods well packed for shipping. Terms cash.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STOCK OF GLASS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, LATHES, VISES, STEAM ENGINE, &c. JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 17th July at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Green-st., the entire stock of the above establishment, consisting of 100 chandeliers, 100 brackets, 50 pendants, 12 turning lathes, chucks and tools, 20 large and small vises, 1 twelve horse-power steam engine, 1 screw press, brass foundry, large lot patterns, furnaces, wrought flasks, screws, holders, crucibles, grind stones, forge and blower, shafting, belting, stoves, office furniture. N. B. The articles are now ready for examination. Terms at sale, which will be without reserve.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 18 and 20 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Coupons, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

## BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 2[illegible] 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. H. PLATT, President.
[illegible], Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 6th-av. cor. Waverley-place, July, 1856. Interest.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED—That the Board of Trustees have ordered to be paid, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after Monday, the 21st. Interest not called for is carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W. R. VERMILYEA, JOHN RANDALL, } Secretaries.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before, Tuesday, the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. Engs, Chas. Miles, } Vice-Pres.
Isaac T. Smith, Sec.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.
No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, July [illegible], 1856.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.
D. B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.
jy10 [illegible]

BANK FOR SAVINGS—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st., July 9, 1856.—Under the provisions of the by-laws the Trustees have this day declared an interest for the last six months, ending 1st instant, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable to depositors on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the accounts as principal.
J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK—Albany, July 8, 1856—The BANK OF LANSINGBURGH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of Messrs. White & Storm, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Pepoon, Hoffman & Ten Broeck, as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—Albany, July 11, 1856.—The BANK OF NORWICH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New-York, June 30, 1856.

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 7, will bear interest from 1st July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., East of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
John Manning, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE BANK—New-York, July 3, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.
These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 660 Centre st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE.—A 7-octave fine Piano for $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Hallet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $1[illegible]; 6 at $40 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Wareroom [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 29th-st. and 9th-av.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A very handsome and stylish pair of matched carriage horses, just from the country. They are brothers, dark bays, long tails and 15¾ hands high; first-rate roadsters, free travelers, and are perfectly sound and gentle. They are a superior carriage team, and any gentleman wanting such would do well to call and see them. Apply to D. WALTON, Red House Stables.

A BLACK-HAWK RIDING HORSE for sale—at DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY, cor. of 39th-st. and 5th-av. Also goes well in harness. For beauty and gait unsurpassed. Will go in 2¾. Price $225. Will be shown on the 10th of July, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S—MEDICATED LONDON CORDIAL GIN, in cases, a very superior article for Dyspepsy and Asthma. For sale by the Sole Agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS, No. 19 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1[illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

## FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
GEORGE C. SMALLEY. | ALFRED W. BARTLETT.
Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.
Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.
References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected at a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. [illegible] Wall-st.
References—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—Albany, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents ($714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1856 to the year 1863, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, | Coblence, | London, | Pisa, |
| Algiers, | Cologne, | Leghorn, | Prague, |
| Amsterdam, | Constantinople, | Lucerne, | Riga, |
| Antwerp, | | Lucca, | Rome, |
| Athens, | Dresden, | Lyons, | Rotterdam, |
| Aix-la-Chapelle, | Florence, | Madrid, | Seville, |
| | Frankfort-a.-M., | Madeira, | Sienna, |
| Baden Baden, | | Malaga, | Smyrna, |
| Bâle, | Genoa, | Malta, | St. Petersburg, |
| Berlin, | Geneva, | Mannheim, | Strasbourg, |
| Berne, | Gibraltar, | Marseilles, | Stockholm, |
| Beyrout, | Hamburg, | Mayence, | Trieste, |
| Bologna, | Havre, | Messina, | Turin, |
| Bordeaux, | Heidelberg, | Milan, | Venice, |
| Bremen, | Jerusalem, | Moscow, | Vienna, |
| Breslau, | The Hague, | Munich, | Wiesbaden, |
| Brussels, | Lausanne, | Naples, | Zurich. |
| Cadiz, | Leipsic, | Nice, | |
| Carlsruhe, | Lisbon, | Pau, | |
| Cairo, | Liege, | Palermo, | |

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST NICHOLAS HOTEL, JULY 10, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending June 30, as follows:
On sums of $5 and not over $500 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.
All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—New-York, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving envelopes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

Office of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, Kingston, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.
PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of Ward & Pierson, and of Nehemiah Ward and John R. Pierson individually, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, No. 51 Wall-st., on or before the 12th day of July instant, when the final dividend will be made.
JAMES STRUTHERS, ANDREW V. STOUT, } Assignees.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.
ATWOOD & CO.

NOTICE.—The firm of DOLAN & THOMPSON have made a general assignment to the undersigned who is alone authorized to collect or settle debts, and receive moneys due to said firm. F. W. HUTCHINS, No. 45 Murray-st.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

## INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
Thos. W. Birdsall, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 36 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 286 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey,)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 23 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner, (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard F. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
R. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
R. J. Dennell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornell & Willis,)
George H. Bayer, (Bayer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 246 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Butler, Humphrey & Butler,)
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 33 Burling-slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, June 30, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent has this day been declared, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 6 BROAD-ST., New-York, July 2, 1856.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.
Indianapolis, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
New-York, June 25, 1856. R. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Office of the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co., New-York, July 10, 1856.
A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati, payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.
EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

Columbia Fire Insurance Co., No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 1, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

Office of Continental Insurance Company, New-York, June 10, 1856.
THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to Stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK.—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Park Fire Ins. Co., 237 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, N. Y. 5th June, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—Clinton Fire Insurance Co., New-York, July 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 36 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—New-York, July 10, 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—New-York, July 1, 1856.—The Board of [illegible] have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Secy.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—A large and extensive Iron Foundry and Machinery Establishment, situated in the flourishing village of Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., for sale at a great bargain. The above includes extensive grounds and buildings convenient for the business, a complete assortment of lathes, tools, fixtures, and machinery; also a large assortment of patterns of great variety, consisting in part of patterns for steam engines, of almost any required power for the country; gearing patterns for mills, &c., and patterns for car wheels and other railroad castings, &c. This establishment has a good reputation and is doing a fair business which may be largely increased. Possession may be had on or before the 1st September next. Address
GEO. W. SCHUYLER, V. C. RUTTER, } Assignees, Ithaca, N. Y.

RARE CHANCE.—To enter into business [illegible] Hudson's Ice-Cream Saloon, corner of Court and Warren sts. for sale. The proprietor having entered into other business arrangements is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for six years. The owner is satisfied that any enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such on the easiest terms for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, to WM. BUCHEON, Jr., corner Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $900. A good business of Dress-making connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE—Of long standing, in one of the most desirable locations in the State of New-York. The advertiser wishes, after 35 years' practice, to retire, and will sell to a physician of standing the entire good will, and rent his office, &c., &c. The average amount of business, $6,000 per annum. Address R. B. E., Box No. 2,298 Post-Office, New-York.

$2,000 A YEAR—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, secured by copyright. Particulars sent on receipt of 4 post stamps; address C. H. BAIN & CO., New-York Post-Office.

## INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York; and being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, will qualify gentlemen for book-keepers in any kind of business. Mr. D. teaches penmanship, in person, and guarantees to remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand in one week.

ASHLAND HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—accessible by railroad from Jersey City six times every day, (Sabbath excepted.) Time from New-York about one hour. A term of 11 weeks commences July 15. Circulars on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week, at his elegant rooms No. 362 Broadway, for class or private instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible]-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

## WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JENNINGS' JEWELRY STORE—NO. 94 FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand, at very low prices.

## REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

## RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company's Express Office, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.
Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving different dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.
Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.
By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by those Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.
Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.
Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.
Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.
May 19, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point on the East River, opposite 23d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 35 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up by any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this city by crossing 23d-st. ferry.
PIC-NIC GROVE—Near the Flushing Depot, fitted up expressly for excursionists over this road, may be used gratis.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
Summer Arrangement—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

## IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.
The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal pig white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-enameled playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—Superior to any Gin sold in this market. To be had at
SIMPSON BROTHERS', No. 19 Beaver-st.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. Eldridge. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, April 26 | 1856 | Wednesday, May 14 | 1856 |
| Saturday, May 10 | 1856 | Wednesday, May 28 | 1856 |
| Saturday, May 24 | 1856 | Wednesday, June 11 | 1856 |
| Saturday, June 7 | 1856 | Wednesday, June 25 | 1856 |
| Saturday, June 21 | 1856 | Wednesday, July 9 | 1856 |
| Saturday, July 5 | 1856 | Wednesday, July 23 | 1856 |
| Saturday, July 19 | 1856 | Wednesday, Aug. 6 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. 2 | 1856 | Wednesday, Aug. 20 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. 16 | 1856 | Wednesday, Sept. 3 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. 30 | 1856 | Wednesday, Sept. 17 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Sept. 13 | 1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 1 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Sept. 27 | 1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 15 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Oct. 11 | 1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 29 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Oct. 25 | 1856 | Wednesday, Nov. 12 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Nov. 8 | 1856 | Wednesday, Nov. 26 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Nov. 22 | 1856 | Wednesday, Dec. 10 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Dec. 6 | 1856 | Wednesday, Dec. 24 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Dec. 20 | 1856 | | |

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ........ Wednesday, July 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ........ Wednesday, July 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York ... Wednesday, July 23.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston ..... Wednesday, July 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ....... Wednesday, Aug. 13.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage:
First Cabin ........ $130 | Second Cabin ........ $75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 24.
For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 55 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the Fulton, and sail August 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
ETNA, Capt. Miller. [illegible]
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Coote.
CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownless.
Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
The staterooms are unusually large, and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—Consignees are informed that the *Africa* will commence discharging on MONDAY MORNING, the 14th instant. All goods for which Permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

SCREW STEAMSHIP LEBANON.—Consignees are informed that the LEBANON will commence discharging on WEDNESDAY morning, the 16th inst. All Goods for which Permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 4 P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, July 8....8 A. M. | Tuesday, July 8...12 P. M. |
| Wednesday, Jy. 9..8 A. M. | Wednesday, J'ly 9.12 P. M. |
| Thursday, July 10..8½ A. M. | Thursday, July 10.12½ P. M. |
| Friday, July 11.....9 A. M. | Friday, July 11.....1 P. M. |
| Saturday, July 12..10½ A. M. | Saturday, July 12...2 P. M. |
| Sunday, July 13....9½ A. M. | Sunday, July 13...3½ P. M. |
| Monday, July 14...11 A. M. | Monday, July 14...3 P. M. |

Also, the very light-drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. John P. Collins, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday. See card.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE OCEAN PORT. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, July 9..12 M. | Wednesday, July 9.. 3 A. M. |
| Thursday, July 10.. 1 P. M. | Thursday, July 10.. 3 A. M. |
| Friday, July 11.... 1½ P. M. | Friday, July 11.... 9 A. M. |
| Saturday, July 12.. 2½ P. M. | Saturday, July 12.. 9½ A. M. |
| Monday, July 14.. 3 P. M. | Monday, July 14.. 5½ A. M. |
| Tuesday, July 15.. 3 P. M. | Tuesday, July 15.. 6 A. M. |
| Wednesday, July 16 3½ P. M. | Wednesday, July 16 7 A. M. |

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.
This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Poss, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's place.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD.—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 2 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat John Hart can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 78 Beach-st. of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.
GREENE & MAHLER, Proprietors.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.
ALSO
COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by
H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION against CHARLES O. RICHARDSON, AMELIA ANN [illegible], Henry M. Gould, [illegible] Harrison, [illegible] Joseph D. Baldwin, William H. [illegible], [illegible] Adams, James McChesney, [illegible], [illegible] Willis, Thomas Jackson, John [illegible], [illegible] Thorne, Thomas Davenport, [illegible], [illegible], John H. Smith and [illegible] Brown.—Summons.—To the defendants [illegible]: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on me at my office, No. 13 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated April 12, 1856.
J. B. FITZGERALD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of May, 1856.
J. B. FITZGERALD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je23-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK FAWCETT, SAMUEL [illegible] and THOMAS FAWCETT against BENJAMIN F. HUTCHINSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-four cents, with interest from the 2d day of May, 1856, on eight hundred [illegible] dollars and fifty-six cents, and on [illegible] dollars and fifty-seven cents from the 5th day of May, 1856, and on three hundred and fifty-one dollars and [illegible] cents from the 7th day of June, 1856, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 10, 1856.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on Saturday, June 14, 1856. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plffs. Attorneys.
je16-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—SIMEON LELAND and WARREN LELAND, against JOHN P. DUNN, J. D. SKEEN and JOHN DOE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 116 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1856, besides the costs of this action, and expenses of protest.—Dated, New-York, June 16, 1856.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 116 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the [illegible], on the 17th day of June, 1856.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—HENRY TAINTOR against DANIEL F. KNIGHT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To DANIEL F. KNIGHT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible]-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 3, 1856.
PARKER & ARTHUR, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of May, 1856.
PARKER & ARTHUR, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] against [illegible] Cox, George F. Nevin, David J. Nevin, Margaret Hoff and John Draddy, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants WILLIAM EGAN and JOHN DRADDY:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 79 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1856. AUG. F. KING, Plaintiff's Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of March, 1856. je16-law6w*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (of Nicaragua) against JOSEPH N. SCOTT.—Summons for money demand on contract. To JOSEPH N. SCOTT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 192 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from the 21st day of January, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1856.
N. B. LA BAU, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this cause was filed July 5, 1856.
jy7-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THOMAS R. STANTON and JAMES THOMSON, Jr., against JOHN B. SMITH.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of May, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 3, 1856. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the third day of May, 1856. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
jy14-law6wM. No. 74 Wall-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK CASEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the factory of JAS. R. PRENTICE & CO., corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 13, 1856. MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.
ja14-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HYDE, late of the City of New-York, Innkeeper, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES McGAY, Esq., No. 30 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1856. LOUISA HYDE, Administratrix.
jy14-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTE MARTELLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, No. [illegible] Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next. Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of March, 1856. LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, Administrator.
JUSTINE MARTELLE, Administratrix.
mh[illegible]-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD R. POWERS, late of the City of Columbus, Georgia, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 10th day of May, 1856.
my12-law6mM HENRY T. MORGAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the county of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SUMNER STONE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, an executor, at his office No. 21 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated May 31, 1856.
ELIZABETH B. STONE, Executrix.
je3-law6mM* SUMNER K. STONE, Executor.

## PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received until TUESDAY, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up Primary School No. 22, in Downing-st., 15th Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., [illegible] Indorsed proposals for fitting up Primary School No. 22 may be delivered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interest.
JACOB C. BOGERT, CHARLES C. WRIGHT, WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, } Committee.
New-York, June 30, 1856.

## COAL.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered to any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coal.
WM. D. PEARSON, No. 69 Washington-st.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE, [illegible] New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from the case to 100 reams, ready-[illegible]

## NEW-YORK CITY.

**Councilmen Repudiating.**

The Councilmen refuse to adopt the report of their Committee, which recommended the payment of the expenses of the famous Matsell Investigating Committee, although this same Common Council authorized the expense, as the following extract from one of their documents shows:

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to act as counsel to the Select Committee, appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and that said Committee be, and are hereby [illegible]

[illegible]

DAVID T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. Council.

Gentlemen, no repudiation. Remember how old Pennsylvania felt when SYDNEY SMITH came down upon her for the very sin you are contemplating. You enjoyed the fun and you authorized a good part of it. Pay your contracts, and after that repent of your follies and be as tight as you please.

**Wicked Singing-Masters.**

It is all gammon that every body can learn to sing, as the professors of music universally affirm when drumming up for members of the singing class. There are men of good common sense and of respectable acquirements in the sciences who never can be taught to distinguish between "Old Dog Tray" and "Old Hundred." There are some who have no ear, some who have no voice, and some who, when they commence singing, an impartial stranger would presume to be all nose. Of all earthly inflictions, save us from living in a house with one who, in the lack of the first two requisites named, or in a superabundance of the latter, take their teacher's flattery for truth, and because the axe is dull put to the task more strength. Teachers who are so thoughtless as to insist upon such false doctrines should be obliged to sleep in Brooklyn where unmuzzled dogs make even moonshiny nights hideous, and in the lack of a patrolling policeman unnumbered feline monsters fill all the air with their caterwauling.

**Sore Eyes and the City's Guests.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The Surgeons of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital reported 869 patients with diseases of the Eye at the last meeting of the Directors—being 260 more than was reported at the preceding quarterly meeting. The Institution is located in Stuyvesant-street, near corner Third-avenue, and is for the benefit of the poor. Notwithstanding its charitable object the Directors have been unable to obtain a single dollar from the Corporation, to aid them in meeting their current expenses. Would it not be more creditable to these *Honorable* Gentlemen to appropriate some of their funds to this purpose, instead of squandering it upon candidates for the Presidency on their arrival in New-York?

A DIRECTOR.

**City Mortality.**

The number of deaths in the City last week was 391; a decrease of 11, compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of the total number, 277 were children and 30 were inmates of the public institutions. There were 13 deaths from violent causes.

Mr. JOHN NEWMAN has completed, with his hammer, a statue of WASHINGTON, from sheet copper. Some three years have, it is said, been expended on the work.

The Commencement of the Hamilton College takes place on the 17th of July, which is a week earlier than usual. The address before the Society of Christian Research will be delivered, Sunday evening, the 13th, by Rev. A. L. STONE, of Boston. Monday evening, Prize Ordination. Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. O. E. DAGGETT, of Canandaigua, will address the Alumni. Poet, Prof. A. C. KENDRICK, Rochester. WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., of New-York, will address the Graduating Law Class, Wednesday morning. Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, will deliver an address at the inauguration of the Observatory. Wednesday, P. M., a Poem before the Literary Societies will be read by W. H. C. HOSMER, of Avon, and an oration probably by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Wednesday evening.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.—THE LAST UNCHANGED OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARSH, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer—commencing Monday, July 14—no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from New-York, and unable to visit the City for advice, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be forwarded to such on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment of pulmonary disease by inhalation.

No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ulcers and sores drain the system of its vital energy. Their diseased action is kept up by virulent matter in the vessels of the glands and skin. This matter is neutralized by the disinfecting operation of the Ointment. The Pills cure Indigestion in all its forms. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

THESE GOODS MUST GO!—Every thing must bend to circumstances, and no matter how valuable goods may be, they must bend to the requirements of the mason and the carpenter. CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, have alterations to make in their buildings, and their entire stock must clear the track. Such sacrifices have never been made—but no matter. At less than half their cost, the goods must go.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—No end to novelties at this pleasant Theatre. To-night is to be revived Dr. J. S. JONES' great drama of "Capt. Kyd, or the Witch of Hurlgate," and the best of all the pantomimes "Raoul or the Magic Star,"—the entertainments concluding with the laughable farce of "Nature and Philosophy." Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mrs. W. G. JONES, and all the favorites appearing.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 38c. to 80c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY is prepared to take Photographic Views of Villas in any part of the country. No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 136 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 4th page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

## LONG ISLAND.

**Interesting to Purchasers of Property at Tax Sales.**

The Court of Appeals has recently affirmed the decision in the Lower Courts, in the case of "*John Scott vs. H. G. Onderdonk and the City of Brooklyn.*" This action was originally brought in the Brooklyn City Court to set aside a certificate by the city of Brooklyn, to Mr. ONDERDONK, on a sale of two lots on Pacific-street, to pay assessment for well and pump in 1848. The complainant alleged that the resolution of the Common Council, directing the work, was not presented to the Mayor for his approval. This is said to be the case with all of the assessment sales previous to 1849. A demurrer was interposed which raised the question whether a Court of Equity could interfere and set aside the [illegible]

[illegible]

Court, and is now affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

On Thursday, Public School No. 5 went to Fort Lee on an excursion, having the advice and consent of the Board thereto. The company included the teachers and the scholars of higher classes under the lead of the new and popular Principal, Mr. CHARLES E. TOTHILL. They had a pleasant time, spreading their table on a great rock, and doing their dancing on a fine lawn. Capital music helped to make it a merry occasion.

**The Knife.**

JOHN KEARNEY was arrested at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, by Officer HANOVAN, of the First District Police, for stabbing JOHN NANERY, and nearly severing his left hand. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, and the assailant to the cells. KEARNEY says that he was first assaulted without any provocation, and used the knife in self-defence.

**Fire in Brooklyn.**

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Chemical Factory of Mr. KRAFFT, corner of Grand and De Kalb avenues, was discovered to be on fire, and was very soon destroyed. A similar factory, adjoining the above, owned by HENRY JACKSON, was also destroyed. Mr. KRAFFT's loss is $1,000—Mr. JACKSON's $4,000—no insurance.

**Accident.**

A boy named EDWARD METCALF, residing at No. 34 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, had his feet badly mashed, Saturday evening, under the wheels of a Greenwood car. At the time of the accident the boy was hanging by his hands to the outside of the car. He was taken home by Officer VAN TASSALL, of the First District Police.

**Mortality in Brooklyn.**

There were only 58 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending the 12th inst.: Males, 25; females, 28; adults, 19; minors, 34.

*Principal Diseases*—Consumption, 9; Convulsions, 7; Cholera Infantum, 4; Dropsy in the Head, Debility, Delirium Tremens, Marasmus—three each; Dysentery, Congestion of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Scarlet Fever—two each.

**Kings County Hospital.**

During the week ending Saturday, 51 patients were received at this Institution; 37 were discharged and 3 died, viz.: Ellen Adair, 26; Henry Brown, 40; Catharine Ruh, 22. Total number remaining, 291.

## NEW-JERSEY.

**Hudson County Republican Association.**

This Association has organized permanently by the appointment of the following officers:

*President*—DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of Jersey City.

*Vice-Presidents*—A. H. Wallis, of the First Ward; Francis Jenkins, of Second Ward; Selah Hill, of Third Ward, and S. B. Ransom, of Fourth Ward, of Jersey City; J. W. Van Boskerck of First Ward; James T. Hatfield of Second Ward, and Chas. Wehle of Third Ward, of Hoboken; James Montgomery, Jr., of Hudson; Denning Duer, of North Bergen; Matthew Armstrong, Jr., of Bergen, and Jabez Pennington, of Harrison.

*Secretary*—W. B. Williams. *Assistant Secretary*—Andrew Mount. *Treasurer*—Jacob Weart.

## HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue, to-day, condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

FLORIDA.

*Santa Rosa County*, July 2.—This is not a farming County, the lands are very poor and the people are mostly engaged in the lumber business. Corn and sweet potatoes are planted and there is a fair prospect of a good crop.

*Walton County*, July 2.—The farmers and planters of this County are in excellent spirits—the crops never looked better since the County has been settled, and an excellent yield is anticipated of corn, cotton, peas and sweet potatoes.

INDIANA.

*Benton County*, June 24.—The wheat, corn and other crops here feel the want of rain, and will fall short of the average yield should the present drought continue much longer. Some hogs are fatted for the market. Farmers here are not in a very prosperous condition at this time. The County is but thinly populated and money scarce.

*Blackford County*, July 1.—There is yet on hand a surplus of wheat and corn from last year's crop. Wheat looks very fair this season. Corn not so good. Many hogs are fatted in the County, and merchants and farmers have been generally successful the past season.

*Coons County*, July 3.—The drought which has continued here for some time has had an injurious effect upon the crops; and present appearances do not indicate a very good yield. There is a considerable lumber business done in this County. Money is close and collections difficult.

*Delaware County*, June 30.—Wheat this season turns out very good, and there is yet a considerable quantity of grain on hand from last year's crop. Corn and oats are not doing well for want of rain. There is a large amount of timber in this County. Everything here has been prosperous during the past season.

*Gibson County*, June 27.—This County in addition to its agricultural productions has also some good beds of coal which are only as yet partially developed. There is a fair crop of wheat. Corn and oats want rain and will suffer should the drought continue much longer. Hogs are fatted here. Farmers are in good standing and traders generally have been successful.

*Grant County*, June 28.—The wheat, corn and other crops look well, and a good yield expected. Quite a number of hogs are fatted, and there are several flour and wool manufactories.

*Jackson County*, June 21.—There is still in the hands of farmers and merchants here about a quarter of last year's crop of corn. The prospects are not very flattering for the crops of this season, all of which will be considerably injured should the dry weather continue long.

*Jefferson County*, July 1.—It is feared that the whole of the crops in this county will prove a failure owing to the drouth. There is, however, a very fair surplus of grain still on hand from last year's crop. The usual quantity of hogs will be fatted.

*Orange County*, June 28.—The long-continued dry weather has kept back all the crops in this locality, and will probably not yield the average quantity. The crops of last year are not yet exhausted, there being yet a considerable surplus of grain on hand. A large number of hogs are annually fatted in this county.

*Owen County*, June 28.—The crops are all backward and look bad for want of rain. Should there be rain soon the corn and oats may yet do pretty well. Hogs are fatted, and several large flouring mills do a flourishing trade. The mineral productions of this county must not be omitted. Marble, iron and coal are here produced, and though the latter is not worked much the mines are rich.

*Union County*, June 25.—The wheat crop is about a fair average yield. Corn (of which there is still some of last year's crop on hand) and oats stand much in need of rain. The full average number of hogs will be fatted this year, and farmers and merchants generally stand well.

*Vermillion County*, June 24.—This county suffers considerably from the drouth, no rain having fell of consequence since December last. There is still a considerable quantity of grain on hand from last year's crop. The present crop of wheat was damaged by the frost. Corn will fail unless rain comes soon. The only mineral produced in the county is iron. Flour to a large amount is manufactured here for shipment. The times at present are the hardest ever been in the place, owing to the above causes.

KENTUCKY.

*Allen County*, June 28.—The Wheat, Corn, Oats, and other crops here are not very promising at the present time. Corn and Oats may yet prove better than expected, should the weather prove favorable. Merchants have been generally successful the past season; money close, and not easily comeatable.

*Anderson County*, June 28.—There is still on hand a large quantity of Corn from last year. Wheat is very fair this season, but the other crops are suffering from want of rain. Merchants and farmers have been generally prosperous.

*Barren County*, July 1.—It is calculated that there will not be less than 10,000 hogs fattened here this year. The crop of Wheat this season will be about an average one, though not so good as the last. Merchants and farmers stand well, and collections will be easy to make.

*Bath County*, July 1.—The crops here, with the exception of Oats, promise fair. The latter, it is feared, will fail. The farmers still hold a large surplus of last year's crop of grain. There will probably be 8,000 or 10,000 hogs fatted. The county has also several valuable coal fields and iron mines well developed, and several iron works are carried on.

*Boone County*, June 28.—Have still on hand a considerable quantity of grain from previous crops. The Wheat, Corn and Oats will fall short this season of an average yield. The usual number of hogs will be fatted.

*Breckenridge County*, June 25.—The drouth has injured the crops, and they will fall short this year. Have yet some of last year's grain on hand. There are many valuable mines and minerals in the county already developed. Trade is prosperous and collections easy.

*Caldwell County*, June 28.—It is expected, from present appearances, that an average crop of Wheat, Corn, &c., will be realized this year, and there is a good surplus of grain from last year, which will enable the farmers to [illegible]

[illegible]

*Carroll County*, [illegible] There is a large surplus of last year's crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, and Hay. The general standing of the farmers is good, not surpassed by any in the State. The merchants have been generally successful, and there will be no difficulty about collections this Fall.

*Grayson County*, July 1.—A good deal of surplus corn from last year; some oats and wheat. The crop of the latter the present season is rather light, will fall off one-third or more from last season. Corn crops look bad owing to the drought; have had no rain here for nearly six weeks. Coal and iron are in abundance here undeveloped.

*Hancock County*, June 26.—Have a surplus of last year's corn. Wheat crop is excellent in quality, average in quantity. Corn crop somewhat dubious if dry weather continues. Oats almost a failure. Tobacco light; there will be more hogs fatted than usual; have four coal mines in very extensive operation producing a vast amount of coal; can take out 20,000 bushels in a day.

*Hardin County*, July 1.—Crops of all kinds look well and a good yield is expected; there is still a surplus of last year's corn and wheat; a large number of hogs are fatted here; the farmers are in very good standing, and the merchants have been generally successful the past season.

*Henry County*, June 28.—Wheat this year is a very fair crop, the others are very backward and will fail unless there be rain soon.

*Jessamine County*, July 1.—There is considerable of last year's grain still on hand. Wheat and corn are very good. Oats and hemp will fall for want of rain. Farmers are in a prosperous condition, and traders generally have been successful during the past season; there will be no difficulty in making collections next fall.

An individual, named THOMAS LYNUS, the proprietor of a tavern in Philadelphia, was arrested on Thursday evening, on the charge of beating his wife in a most brutal manner. The poor woman's head was shockingly cut with a porter-bottle.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the victims of the accident at Reed-street wharf, Philadelphia, have finished their inquest. They rendered a verdict that they came to their deaths by drowning, occasioned by the unforeseen and unavoidable sliding of the outer pier of the wharf.

## MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 12, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. Diller, THEOPHILUS WHITEHORN, of London, Eng., to EMMA; and J. T. ROBINSON, of Lancaster, Eng., to ELLEN, daughters of the late John Perkins, Brooklyn.

## DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, July 12, JOHN I. BOYD, of Albany, in the 76th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 13, CORNELIA A. DECKER, youngest daughter of Richard and Rachel B. Decker, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, from the residence of her father, No. 153 East 25th-st.

Newark papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, July 12, MARGARET EMMA, infant daughter of John and Margaret Dimond, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 112 West 32d st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, July 12, GEORGE SMITH, aged 69 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Washington M. and Charles L. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Monday) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,269 Broadway, between 46th and 41st sts.

On Friday evening, July 11, JAMES GEMMEL, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the family vault, Marble Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 12, after a short and severe illness, JOHANNA C. BEMAN, wife of Warren Beman, and daughter of the late John Weighand.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Henry and Union sts., this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, after a short illness, SAMUEL KISSAM, of Plymouth, N. C., aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 87 Henry-st.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 13, MARIA SAMSON ALEXANDER, widow of the late John Alexander, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, William, James John and of her son-in-law, E. Dunning, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 68 Harrison-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday, July 13, Mrs. MARY GRAY WADE, wife of John C. Wade, in the 26th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 280 South 2d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

On Bergen Hill, Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday, July 12, at his residence, WILLIAM THOMAS, in the 41st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. M. Cornelison, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 13, after a lingering illness, Miss SUSAN W. HARRINGTON, late of Middletown, Conn.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from No. 111 Warren-st.

At West Point, on Sunday morning, July 13, LUCY CAROLINE, wife of Wm. Churchill, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Mr. Augustus Averill, No. 7 East 17th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 12.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 Tenn. St. '90 | [illegible] | 10 N. Y. Cent. R. R. b60 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Ohio St. 6s, '86 | [illegible] | [illegible] do. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Kentucky St. 6s | 105½ | 155 do. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Indiana State 5s | 83½ | 250 do. b10 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Virginia State 6s | 95½ | 100 do. b60 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. | 96½ | 50 do. b7 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Missouri St. 6s. b3 | 86 | 100 do. b3 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] N. Y. Cen. RR 6s. | 89½ | 100 Cleve. & Tol. R.R. b30 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] E. R. 3d. MB. 1883 | 90 | 200 do. b10 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] E. R. R. C. B. 1871 | 90 | 300 do. b30 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. | 90½ | 600 do. s3 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] E. R. R. C. B. 1862 | 90 | 500 do. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Hud. R. 1st. M. s3 | 102 | 400 do. b30 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] N. I. 1st. M. G. L. b3 | 90 | 100 do. b30 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] H. R. R. R. 2d M. | 71½ | 200 do. b60 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. B. | 94½ | 20 Nor. and Wor. R. R. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. b30 | 94½ | 25 Third-avenue R. R. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. s30 | 93½ | 7 Cleve., Col. & C. R. R. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. b30 | 94 | 50 Galena & Chi. R. R. | 113½ |
| [illegible] do. b60 | 94 | 5 do. | 114 |
| [illegible] do. b10 | 94 | 150 Erie Railroad b3 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. b3 | 94 | 200 do. | [illegible] |
| 11,000 Ter. H. & Alt. 2d M. | 77½ | 500 do. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Bank of Com. | 106½ | 200 do. b10 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Nic. Transit Co. b3 | 9½ | 100 do. s30 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Canton Co. b60 | 24½ | 100 do. s10 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. s3 | 24½ | 150 do. b10 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. b60 | 24½ | 250 do. b60 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. s3 | 24½ | 50 do. b30 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. | 24½ | 100 do. b60 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. b60 | 24½ | 50 do. b6ms | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. b30 | 24½ | 70 do. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Del. & Hud. C'l Co. | 122½ | 70 do. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Penn. Coal Co. | 105 | 200 do. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Cumb. Coal Co. | 23½ | 450 do. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. b30 | 23½ | 100 do. b3 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. | [illegible] | 100 do. b60 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Harlem Railroad s3 | 17½ | 100 do. s10 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Reading R. R. b60 | 92½ | 400 do. b60 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. b6 | 92½ | 750 do. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. s60 | 92½ | 100 Panama Railroad | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. | 92½ | 100 do. s60 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] do. b30 | 92½ | 100 do. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Mich. Cent. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] Ill. Cent. R. R. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R. R. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] M. S. & N. In. R. R. | [illegible] | | |

MONDAY, July 14—[illegible]

The California packet, of June 20, [illegible] is announced by telegraph from New-Orleans, as having only $790,600 in Gold on freight for New-York. If this be not a mistake in the report made by the steamer at New-Orleans, which is from Nicaragua and Aspinwall, or an error in the telegraph, the falling off from the ordinary semi-monthly shipment must be wholly in consequence of the civil commotion at San Francisco, and its serious, though temporary interference with business, as the same dispatch represents the Gold mines as doing as well as usual.

There was considerable speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange through the past week, continued from the impetus given to Erie and one or two other Stocks the week before, and further stimulated by the English news received on Friday by steamer *Africa*, of lower rates of interest and an increased inquiry for certain American Bonds in the London market. The fluctuations in Erie shares, which, with Illinois Central Scrip and Bonds, monopolized much of the attention of operators, were from 65 on Saturday week down to 62½ on Wednesday, and again up to 65 on Tuesday afternoon. These changes were followed on Saturday by some disposition among holders to realize, and prices fell off after the early session of the Brokers to 63¾@⅝, but subsequently rallied to 64@64⅛. There was no afternoon session of the Board. The extreme advance in Illinois Scrip was to $8 50 premium on $25 paid, being over 33⅓ ₩ cent. rise on the investment in six days. For "Privilege" Scrip, that is, the right to subscribe at par in all the years 1856-'57, $8@$10 premium was bid, and the Freeland Bonds, with this privilege attached, were in request at par. The Construction Bonds rose from 90 to 95 ₩ cent., closing 94 on Saturday. The Bonds of the Erie Company rose to 99 for the Sinking Fund [illegible] Mortgage, and 78@80½ for the Convertible [illegible]. Bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson River were also in request, but the amounts offering were too small to attract attention, except Hudson Convertible Third Mortgage, which sold at 70½. Harlem Second Mortgage worth 78@78½ ₩ cent. State Stocks steady, and Virginias ½ ₩ cent. higher than at the beginning of the week. The list of Road shares, though generally less excited than Erie and Illinois Central, was firmer and stronger at the close. We heard of private sales of Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents. of 1860 at 101 and interest.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR FOUR WEEKS.

| | Saturday, June 21. | Saturday, June 28. | Saturday, July 5. | Saturday, July 12. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 91 | 91½ | 92¾ | 92½ |
| Erie | 56½ | 57½ | 65 | 64 |
| Reading | 90½ | 90½ | 93¾ | 92½ |
| Toledo | 74½ | 75½ | 77½ | 79½ |
| Galena | 110½ | 112½ | 114 | 114 |
| Michigan Central | 95½ | 91½ | 93 | 93 |
| Southern Michigan | 96½ | 97 | 96¾ | 93½ |
| Panama | 101 | 105 | 101 ex d. | 102½ |
| Illinois Centrals | 96½ | 96½ | 96 | 94 |
| Virginia | 95 | 95½ | 93½ ex d. | 94 |
| Missouris | 85 | 85½ | 86½ ex d. | 86 |
| Transit Company | 11½ | 10½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 63 | 63 | 63¾ ex d. | 61½ |
| Hudson River | 33½ | 33 | 35 | 35 |
| Rock Island | 91 | 91½ | 93½ | 94½ |
| Milwaukee | 83 | 84 | 83¾ ex d. | 83 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 101 | 101 | 103 | 103 |

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the past week show an import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,541,218, against $3,061,246 the second week in July last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are also heavier, being $1,976,582, against $882,068 same week last year. The increase is mainly in Grain and Flour, of which the clearances to foreign ports are $1,011,428, against only $199,172 same week last July. The Exports of Specie, including $100,000 by the steamer *Hermann* for Southampton on Saturday, amount to $1,737,545, against $1,282,907 the corresponding week in 1855. The Specie balances in the Government Office in this City, to the credit of all accounts on Saturday afternoon, present a total of $10,732,386, against $10,454,947, at the close of the previous week. Of this difference of $277,439, one hundred thousand dollars was received from Chicago and Philadelphia in coin. The regular Sub-Treasury balance, included in the above, is $6,603,209. As there were no California Gold receipts during the week, and the City Banks probably commenced business last Monday on a declining average, a very considerable falling off is looked for in the average reserve to be declared on the official statement this afternoon in consequence of the heavy export movement. The interior Gold exchanges are still in favor of the City, though not to an extent to qualify materially the result of the averages. The reserve last week was $16,829,236. It will probably be brought down to about $15,000,000 or $15,250,000 on the statement to-day; and, although this was generally believed in the Street after the heavy shipment of Wednesday by the Cunard steamer, the Money market rather improved on it, and closed on Saturday about as easy on Brokers' loans and on prime mercantile paper, within 90 days' date, as at any time since the first of the month. The Foreign Bill market continues firm at 109⅝@110 for Bankers' names, but with rather more competition from the local mercantile exchange now being made against the shipment of produce and the remittances of American Railway Bonds to London.

The Fiscal or Treasury year having closed with the month of June, we now resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade at this port as for the Calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House, from the 1st January, 1856, to the 1st July, inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York amounted to..$107,583,060

| | |
|---|---|
| Add two weeks in July | 9,444,200 |
| Total in 1856 to date | $117,027,260 |
| Against same time in 1855 | 73,681,280 |
| Increase in 1856 | $43,345,980 |

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign reëxported) from New-York, from the 1st January, 1856, to 1st July, inst., were..$40,070,000

| | |
|---|---|
| Add two weeks in July | 3,194,575 |
| Total in 1856 to date | $43,264,575 |
| Against same time in 1855 | 34,486,186 |
| Increase in 1856 to date | $8,718,389 |

The exports of Specie from New-York, from 1st January, 1856, to 1st July, inst., amounted to..$11,730,000

| | |
|---|---|
| Add two weeks in July | 2,718,266 |
| Total in 1856 to date | $14,448,266 |
| Against same time in 1855 | 18,306,907 |
| Decrease to date in 1856 | $3,858,741 |

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

| | 1855. Quantity. | 1855. Value. | 1856. Quantity. | 1856. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | 4,663 | $230,104 | 4,185 | $204,836 |
| Flour, bbls. | 5,537 | 82,263 | 77,548 | 492,643 |
| Corn Meal, bbls. | 1,394 | 13,231 | 4,102 | 10,074 |
| Wheat, bushels | ... | ... | 332,736 | 494,319 |
| Corn, bushels | 180,133 | 192,582 | 17,754 | 14,387 |
| Pork, bbls. and tcs. | 1,037 | 19 447 | 1,312 | 20,979 |
| Beef, bbls. and tcs. | 113 | 1,496 | 417 | 6,967 |
| Total Produce | | $450,319 | | $1,244,195 |
| Miscellaneous | | 431,849 | | 732,387 |
| Total exp's for the week | | $882,068 | | $1,976,582 |

The *Africa's* news depressed the leading articles of Breadstuffs. Flour fell off 5c.@15c. ₩ barrel. Wheat declined 3c.@5c. ₩ bushel. Both were less inquired for, especially by shippers. Rye was salable and steady. Corn was rather sparingly offered and it slightly improved, with a lively demand. Cotton was held with renewed firmness, but ruled quiet. No remarkable changes occurred in groceries or Provisions. Freights were inactive and drooping.

The June tolls on the State Canals were $380,765, against $375,945 same month last year. Owing to the late and partial opening of navigation in May, the comparison to the close of that month shows unfavorably. The tolls to 1st June for the last ten years are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1847 | $[illegible] | 1852 | $[illegible] |
| 1848 | [illegible] | 1853 | [illegible] |
| 1849 | 418,110 | 1854 | [illegible] |
| 1850 | [illegible] | 1855 | [illegible] |
| 1851 | 772,330 | 1856 | [illegible] |

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Anthracite Coal trade, during the holiday week is thus referred to by the Pensylvania *Ledger* of Saturday:

"The Anthracite coal tonnage, as was expected, in consequence of no work on the 4th, is comparatively light, the whole tonnage of the three principal lines being but 98,138 tons, making the tonnage for the year 2,965,264 tons. Of the week's tonnage, we notice that the Lehigh Navigation Company brought down 35,583 tons, and for the season, 414,140 tons. The Schuylkill Canal reports 33,562 tons for the week, and for the season, 403,044 tons, against 474,340 tons to the same time last year. The Reading Railroad Company's report shows a very material falling off. The tonnage of the week is only 29,043 tons, making the tonnage of the year but 1,093,650 tons, against 1,195,576 tons. The coal trade is unusually dull, and large amounts are accumulating at tide water. So large is the supply at Richmond that it has been suggested, as the part of prudence, to stop sending forward coal by the road for a fortnight, until the demand reduces the supply, and prices thus be maintained. We hardly believe this will be done."

**Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.**

CASH ASSETS.

| BANKS. | Loans. July 5. | Loans. June 28. | Specie. July 5. | Specie. June 28. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bk. | $3,[illegible] | $4,037,[illegible] | $1,[illegible] | $2,151,[illegible] |
| Canal Bank | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | 712,[illegible] |
| Louisiana | 2,219,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| La. State | 3,[illegible] | 3,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Mech. & Trad. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of N. O. | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Bk. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Bank | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | Decrease | $[illegible] | Decrease | $[illegible] |

CASH LIABILITIES.

| BANKS. | Circulation. July 5. | Circulation. June 28. | Deposits. July 5. | Deposits. June 28. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' B'k | $2,[illegible] | $2,072,[illegible] | $3,327,702 | $3,[illegible] |
| Canal Bank | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisiana | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 2,027,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| Louis. State | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 2,147,[illegible] |
| Mech. & Tr. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 745,499 | [illegible] |
| B'k N. O. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 749,[illegible] | 810,[illegible] |
| Southe'n B'k | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | $[illegible] | $[illegible] | $12,[illegible] | $12,[illegible] |
| | Decrease | $[illegible] | Decrease | $[illegible] |

| BANKS. | Exchange. July 5. | Exchange. June 28. | Due Dist. Bank. July 5. | Due Dist. Bank. June 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens | [illegible] | 544,[illegible] | 111,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canal | 354,079 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisiana State | 755,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mec. & Traders | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 141,[illegible] |
| Bank of New O. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union | [illegible] | [illegible] | .... | [illegible] |
| Total | 371,[illegible] | [illegible] | 167,941 | [illegible] |
| | 4,837,[illegible] | 5,061,[illegible] | 911,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| | Decrease | 224,[illegible] | Increase | 147,[illegible] |

**Brunswick City, Georgia.**

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, this day, the following Report from the Board of Directors was made, and unanimously accepted:

REPORT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors, in surrendering their trust to the Stockholders, feel justified in congratulating them on the promising condition and prospects of the Company. During the official year, its affairs, both in the North and the South, have been brought within the limits of the strictest accountability. Every interest has been protected, and every avoidable expenditure retrenched. The debt existing at the commencement of the official year, has been paid off from the proceeds of the sale of lots which took place at Brunswick, on the 15th and 16th of May last. The whole number of lots sold was two hundred and thirty-four. The prices ranged from a minimum of $130 up to $1,300. The aggregate amount of the sales was $69,115, and the average price per lot, a fraction over $290 [illegible]. Every lot was sold to *bona fide* purchasers, and the per centage payments, with one inconsiderable exception, have been made. By the sale of this small portion of its property, the Company has not only been enabled to cancel the debt before alluded to, but is now in receipt of an income more than equal to its expenditures.

The Report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted. The property owned by the Company previous to the late public sale, consisted of 5,[illegible] lots of the same dimensions as the lots then disposed of. Also 237 acres of eligible land, not yet surveyed into lots, equivalent, when surveyed, to 2,948 lots of the same dimensions, making a total of 8,098. The Company also own 1,000 acres of salt marsh, contiguous to its other property. To this must be added the Oglethorpe Hotel, a spacious building, erected by the Company at a heavy cost, and having the choicest possible location as regards the future growth and business of the City, together with store houses, out buildings, &c.

The construction of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, aided by the means and energetic coöperation of the people along the line, is proceeding with a vigor which insures beyond contingency an early connection with the Gulf of Mexico. The importance of this work, to the development of the City of Brunswick, can scarcely be overrated.

The time has arrived when the Stockholders may look with confidence to substantial evidences of the value of their investment. All that is requisite to the speedy accomplishment of this result is a wakeful and efficient management of the Company's affairs. It is believed that thier true policy will be found in a public semi-annual sale of lots, sufficient in number to supply the demand of growth and settlement. With every sale thus made the remaining property becomes proportionably more valuable. Its ultimate value, great as under all circumstances it must be, will depend largely on the skill, judgment and energy which may be brought to its management. By order of the Board of Directors.

H. S. WELLES, President.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1856.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday, July 19, at 12 M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

H. G. WHEELER, Secretary.

**Commerce of Boston.**

BOSTON, Saturday, July 12.

The imports of foreign goods at this port for the week ending July 11, were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Goods | $266,279 | Hides and Skins | $47,886 |
| Iron and Steel | 35,691 | Copper | 117,556 |
| Indigo | 77,145 | Sugar | 262,926 |
| Molasses | 47,287 | Wool | 30,386 |
| Spirits | 58,276 | Other Articles | 866,656 |
| Total | | | $1,819,165 |

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 11.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 800, and for the week 5,750 bales. Middling quoted 10⅛c.@10½c. The stock on hand is 29,000 bales, and the increased receipts at this port over the same date last year are now 486,000 bales. COFFEE—Sales of the week 9,200 bags at 11¼c. for Prime. Stock 25,000 bags. WHISKY sells at 32c.@34c. LARD, in kegs, 13½c.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, July 12.

COTTON firm at last week's prices. Demand steady. WOOL—The market is firm and rather quiet. Sales 57,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS in active demand, but sales restricted by a short supply. Sales of the week 29,000 pieces.

**SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.**

*Saturday—First Board*—$6,000 City 6s, 91½; $500 do. 91½; $2,300 do., New, 97½; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, 92; $3,000 Pennsylvania Coup. 5s, 88; $1,000 Pennsylvania 6s, C. & P., 82½; $6,500 Union Canal 6s, 35½; $1,000 Allegany Co. 6s, 73½; 25 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾; 29 do., 45½; 10 Morris Canal, 13½; 200 Long Island Railroad, 14½; 100 Erie Railroad, 65; 8 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 58½; 300 Reading Railroad, 46¼; 10 Union Canal, 10¼; 15 Harrisburg Railroad, 54; 10 Cattawissa Railroad, 9½; 3 Philadelphia Bank, 130½; 11 Mechanics' Bank, 29½; 9 Bank Pennsylvania Township, 41½; 28 Farm. and Mech. Bank, 63.

*Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '68, 116; Philadelphia 6s, 91½@92½; Philadelphia 6s, New, 97½@98; Pennsylvania 5s, 82@82½; Reading Railroad, 46¼@46½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 85@85½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 88½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾@45½; Morris Canal, 13½@13¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 73½@73¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21½@21¾; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½@31¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 24@24½; Williamsport and Elmira R. 7s, 1st Mt., 72@73; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d Mortgage, 63½@64; Long Island R., 14¾@14½; Vicksburg R. R., 6@6½; Girard Bank, 11¾@11⅞; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1⅜; Union Can., 10@10½; New-Creek, 1¼@1⅜.

**Passengers Sailed.**

*In steamship Hermann, for Southampton and Bremen*—Mrs. Trautmann, Aug. Edler and lady, Mrs. Smith, New-York; Mrs. Theodora Helske, Louisville; Ed. S. Joynes, Ad. Hurt, Virginia; G. W. Gail, lady and servant, Baltimore; Mr. B. Felt, Miss Felt, Fred. Schultz, L. Schmidt, J. Ettinger and lady, New-York; B. Sickles, Master C. L. Ray, Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz, 3 children and servant, Louisville; Mr. Durege and lady, Mme. Duone, Franklin Olcott, New-York; Mr. Deville, Mr. Herrera, Prince Paul William Duke of Wurtemberg, C. Smith, T. Moeller, N. H. Wolfe, Jr., New-York; Jos. Mermin, C. Laguilleme, S. Brey, Miss Marie Anne Adams, Mrs. Geo. Davis, Misses Davis, Philadelphia; G. L. Schroeder, Louisville; Baron Vincenti, Leon Davis, Mrs. Henry Grey, Philadelphia; Rev. H. G. Jacobsmuhlen, Mr. Tiemny, New-York; Geo. Bisson, Illinois; Wm. C. Bowden, Wm. Schulze, G. E. Schamp, Jos. S. Ruschler, New-York; N. Schoof, Newburg; A. J. Henry, Cincinnati; C. A. Kuntze, Missouri; Frank Wahle, San Francisco; J. Kohn, Pennsylvania; Geo. Sommers and infant, A. Kerting, San Francisco; M. Kohn, Richard Stegg, Geo. Muller, California; C. Gold, Morris Mayer, G. Marick, New-York; M. Tonin, Texas; M. Toffnell and lady, London; Mr. and Mrs. Fernoting, New-York; Mrs. Scherrer, 3 daughters and 3 children, Aug. Arnoult, Mr. Rabler, Mr. Scherren and 3 sons, Mrs. Gross, Mrs. Traxter, Mrs. Kiefer and infant, Mr. Rordmeyer, lady and 3 children, New-York; L. Stengel, C. A. Cobisch and lady, S. Buthkoper, Mrs. McDonald, G. W. Gostle, I. Bosse, J. Webber, C. Welbinger, John Rogers, H. Gustowski, H. R. Carlclas, C. Stensfield, New-York; F. B. Hoppe, Richmond; Mr. [illegible], New-York; C. Muller, Ohio; Geo. Gonhelmer, F. W. Warndle, Mme. Gonvieux and 4 children, Mrs. C. H. Tugman, Mrs. Schenk, C. E. Peterson, Peter Jansen, John Jansen, J. Jilson, New-York; L. Rebling, Louisville; A. F. Orlet, Boston; Meigs Spahn, Cincinnati; H. E. Phillips, New-York; Andrew Werther, San Francisco; Geo. Brown Wende, Illinois; E. Howes, St. Paul; W. Brown, Philadelphia; L. S. Hensel, Mr. Donck, lady and 2 children, Charleston; Messrs. Schoenis and James. Total, 126.

*In steamship Edinburg, for Glasgow*—W. G. Wheatcroft, Canada; A. Brittlebank, do.; Alex. Gordon, Astoria; A. Sutherland, J. D. Aymar, New-York; Miss C. M. Ross, Brooklyn; Miss Lewis, Philadelphia; A. Ross, Brooklyn; J. Gilmour, Glasgow; Rev. Cyrus F. Brown, Philadelphia; J. R. Laradin, Kentucky; Dr. John Dickson and lady, Baltimore; T. Whiteborn, Mrs. Whiteborn, Wm. Grant, Mrs. Grant and infant, Daniel Sims, H. Regan, Adam Turnbull, New-York; A. S. Brown, Portsmouth; James Higgins, Canada; D. B. Clapperton, Wisconsin; Geo. Gilchrist, T. M. Morrison, Misses Josephine and Catharine Smith, Mrs. Wellsworth, New-York; Mrs. J. Ferguson and infant, Ohio; Wm. Murray's servant and infant, Miss M. Muir, Detroit; Dr. Cameron, Mrs. S. Haig, daughter and infant, New-York; Mrs. G. A. Martin, New Hampshire; Miss S. Moore, Wm. H. Jephson, Brooklyn; D. Wilson, Ireland; James Russell, South Carolina; R. Zacharison, New-York; Rev. A. G. McAulay, Philadelphia; John McIntyre and lady, New-York; Miss Black, St. Louis; W. J. Forsythe, H. Parton, New-York; P. Black, St. Louis; C. A. Furrance, W. M. Ward, A. P. Ward, Baltimore; Miss J. S. Lamont, Glasgow; Miss Worham, Canada; Miss A. Anderson, Mrs. J. Dexter, New-York; W. Metcalf, Canada; Mr. Barlow and lady, Washington; Miss M. R. Thomson, Miss C. H. Thompson, D. P. Palmer, New-York;—98, and about 120 in the second cabin.

*In steamship Knoxville, for Savannah*—Mrs. Keyes, H. G. Lawrence, Mrs. Farrell, S. Solomon, A. Bohn, F. Pontz, Robert Munroe, R. A. Horne, J. A. Anley, D. A. Wells, Mrs. Carter and son, W. W. McGuire, D. S. Little, S. L. Little, Mrs. Gale and infant, J. M. Solomon, lady, 2 children and servant, W. H. H. White, James Kemp, B. F. Stacy, Wm. Delaney, Chas. Turner, L. Kendall and lady, C. R. Johnson, W. H. Elliott, and 20 in the steerage.

*In steamship James Adger, for Charleston*—T. D. Fanning, Gonzalo Alfonso, Mr. Alfonso, Dr. Alden Pettengill and lady, Geo. A. Cunningham, Geo. Stoughton, L. Ross, Alex. Reid, J. W. Hill, J. Scheer, Mrs. L. B. Thomas and child, Oliver Courtney and lady, Mr. Gaillard, R. N. Sprague, Miss Harris, Mrs. Augusta B. Riley, Jas. Noland, H. F. Gilbert, Miss Fanny Smith, G. Reed, John H. Platt, J. F. Pringle, Robert Adger, M. Darcy, John Burt, Miss Burt, James R. Atkins, Jr., Thomas F. Smith, Thomas Snow, John Savoy, and 30 in the steerage.

**Passengers Arrived.**

*In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana*—[illegible] lady and child, [illegible] L. J. Ackerman, [illegible] J. Carroll, [illegible] From New-Orleans—[illegible] Mr. Walden and lady, [illegible] West and servant, Mrs. Dugan, [illegible] Robert and Henry Ivey, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. Lee and lady, [illegible] J. Clark, John Pearce, Chas. Fabry, [illegible] Parden, C. G. Coffin, [illegible] R. Dunn, Wm. Cleman, John Edwards, [illegible] E. Lutz, Isaac H. Aiken, B. W. Peters, [illegible] Welch, Anna, Mary, Caroline and Josephine [illegible], Louis Harris, James Dick, J. Schwartz, and [illegible] in the steerage.

*In steamship Lebanon, from Havre*—Mrs. [illegible], Col. Louis Delgado, bearer of dispatches to Venezuela; Florence Ribas, Esq., Secretary of Embassy; John Wilson, Esq., John Burleson, Thomas Brenden, Esq., G. W. Engleman, Mr. Eck, Mr. Hildebrand.

*In steamship Southerner, from Charleston*—J. Holmes and lady, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Ward, Mrs. Harvey, Chas. Ross, David Knox, Capt. Robert, E. D. [illegible], [illegible] Cushman, Robert Hutchinson, W. J. [illegible], Meyer, George A. Baillo, G. F. Sickle, E. D. and H. [illegible], T. A. McCarty, and 8 in the steerage.

*In U. S. storeship Relief, from Rio Janeiro*—Lieut. George Wells, of U. S. ship Germantown, J. G. Whitney, H. Hughes.

*In ship Calhoun, from Liverpool*—S. T. [illegible], of Albany.

*In ship Good Hope, from Calcutta*—Mahad [illegible] and servant, Rev. Wm. K. Snyder.

*In U. S. ship Vincennes, from Tahiti*—E. H. [illegible].

*In brig Adelphi, from Para*—Senor Luis Co'nzadral da Silva Pacueco, Henry B. Dewey, U. S. Consul at Para, lady, child and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4 40 | Sun sets | 7 31 | Moon sets | [illegible] |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 8 25 | Gov. Island | 9 23 | Hell Gate | [illegible] |

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ..SATURDAY, JULY 12.

**Cleared.**

Steamships Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parks, Richmond, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; J. G. Custer, Frank, Bremen, J. Aitkin & Co.; [illegible] Parsons, Pierce, Liverpool, Dunham & Dimon; [illegible] Storer, Calcutta, W. A. Sale; Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.; West Point, Harding, Liverpool, C. Carew; Gen. F. Patton, Mitchell, Liverpool, J. O. Baker & Co.; Empire, Zerega, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.

Barks Alvarado, Sutton, Glasgow, [illegible] & Sons; St. Jean, Hamilton, Havre, Lane, West & Co.; Dawn, (Br.) Bolt, St. John, N. B., W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Brigs Crimea, Stinson, Union Mills, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Sea Lark, Burgess, Humacoa, D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Avancio, (Port.) Mendes, Oporto, J. & B. Ostrom; C. W. King, Corbett, Laguayra, Dallett & Bliss; Monrose, Smith, Bonaventura, M. M. Buckman; Odin, (Nor.) Thorkelsen, St. John, N. B., Holmboe & Ilen; Princeton, Wells, Norfolk, C. & E. J. Peters; S. Peters, Lord, Baltimore, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners S. A. Taylor, Taylor, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Champion, Bethel, Harbor Island, Jones & Hovey; Wonder, French, Bristol, master; Pride of the Sea, Buckminster, Gibraltar and Malaga, Fox & Scofield; Eliza, (Br.) Hurst, St. Johns, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Trust, (Br.) Roberts, Abacoa, C. Ackerly; S. Brown, Pierson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Medora, Ireland, Georgetown; Rice & Bird; Richmond, Harris, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Brilliant, Jones, Norfolk, S. Bedell; Frank, Langdon, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Mercury, Brown, Philadelphia, J. Hand; S. A. Appleton, Taylor, Boston, W. T. Herrick; J. W. Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Conquest, Bush, Holmes' Hole, Dunham & Dimon; C. H. Northam, Crosby, Providence, J. H. Messer.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardner, Providence, master.

Propellers Westernport, Berry, Portland, Cromwell's line; Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

**Arrived.**

Steamship Lebanon, (Br.,) Cook, Havre June 28, at 7 P. M., with mdse. to E. Cunard. July 1, 2:30 P. M., lat. 49 03, lon. 16 03, signalized ship Clara Brookman, [illegible]; 2 P. M., lat. 47 14, lon. 41 15, passed ship S. Curling, [illegible]; 7th, 8:45 P. M., lat. 44 48, lon. 59 48, passed an [illegible]; 10th, 4:15 P. M., lat. 41 48, lon. 66 32, passed ship Sweden, [illegible] W. 11th, 11:30 A. M., lat. 40 32, lon. 70 21, took a pilot from boat Washington, No. 2.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

U. S. Storeship Relief, Lieut. Comdg. Carter, Rio Janeiro 40 days.

Ship Admiral, (packet,) Dillon, Havre June 1, with mdse. and 290 passengers to Mortimer Livingston.

Ship Christiana, Owens, London June 1, with mdse. and 290 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Vanguard, (packet,) Norton, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. and 400 passengers to J. W. Phillips. Had light winds all the passage.

Ship Good Hope, Milton, Calcutta March 25, with rice, linseed, &c., to F. Burritt & Co. April 17, was in co. with Am. ship Transport, from Calcutta for London. Had been in co. with ship Cyclone, for Boston. June 24, lat. 41, lon. 50 42, saw an Am. ship painted black, standing E.; could not make out her number. June 25, lat. 39 15, lon. 59 47, passed brig Vivid, of Halifax, [illegible]. The G. H. has had light winds and fine weather the whole passage.

Ship Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. and 401 steerage passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark T. Cushing, (of Prospect,) Colcord, Aguas, [illegible] Grande 1st inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Courier, (Br.,) Garny, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Eliza, Pike, Rio Janeiro June 1, with coffee to Maitland & Phelps.

Bark Sebastia, (Br.,) Bone, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to Bradshaw, Jordan & Co.

Brig Ariel, (Br.,) Vincent, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Merrill, Mayaguez 9th inst., with molasses to H. Trowbridge, of New-Haven.

Brig Johanne Brous, (Hanov.,) Bourmann, Lisbon 34 ds., with salt and 3 passengers to J. A. Machado.

Brig Lincoln, (of Castine,) Greenfield, Nuevitas June 24, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Chas. A. Coe, King, St. Jago 13 ds., with sugar to D. Curtis & Co.—vessel to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Brig Adelphi, Brown, Para June 26, with india rubber, &c., to J. Bishop & Co.

Brig Johann, (Hann.,) Rohn, Hamburg May 25, with lead and 129 passengers to master.

Barkentine Elf, Burnley, Rio Janeiro June 1, with coffee to Siffken & Ironsides. Sld. in co. with barks Antelope, for Baltimore, and J. J. Hazard, for New-York.

Schr. Alegraria Dospiche, (Portu.,) Dunoy, Oporto 45 ds., with wine, &c., to Le Caramantah.

Sloop Willard, ——, Newport, in ballast to master.

Propeller Petrel, Arey, Providence.

Propeller Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia.

**Arrived**....SUNDAY, July 13.

Steamship Empire City, Hewes, New-Orleans July 5, via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

U. S. ship Vincennes, J. Rogers, Comdg., Tahiti 74 ds.; passed Cape Horn May 26.

Ship Dreadnought, (clipper,) Daniels, Liverpool June 12, with mdse. and 446 passengers to D. Ogden. Has had 7 ds. calms, the rest of passage light airs. July 4, lat. 43 31, lon. 54 31, passed 3 large icebergs about a mile distant.

Ship Petrel, (Br.,) Lord, Bristol, Eng., May 31, with railroad iron and 160 passengers to H. & F. W. Meyer. From lat. 42 has experienced light winds and calms, with much fog.

Ship Katahdin, (of Bath,) Bostin, New-Orleans, with tobacco, bound to Vigo—put into this port for repairs, having, on the 22d ult., gone ashore on Florida Reef, where she lay 7 ds.; was compelled to overboard a portion of the cargo to lighten the vessel. The amount of damage is not ascertained, but she is leaking some.

Bark John Bird, Ulmer, Sagua la Grande July 3, with sugar and molasses to J. W. Elwell & Co. June 28, Augustus Downing, seaman, of Russia, died from the effects of sun stroke.

Bark J. A. Hazard, (of Newport, R. I.,) Williams, Rio Janeiro June 1, with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Cienfuegos, Grant, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Chastelain, Ponvert & Co.

Bark Stadland, (Old.,) Eschers, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 255 passengers to Stanton & Rager.

Bark Clara B. Williams, Olmsted, Havana July 4, with sugar, &c., to P. V. King & Co.

Brig Rover, (Br.,) Morrison, Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to Struver, Kohl & Kiszkoll.

Brig Twilight, (of Eastport,) Bowman, Nahoe, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Meloane, (of Searsport,) Trifton, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. July 8, lat. 27 16, lon. 79 30, Christopher Varney, seaman, of Boston, died of inflammation of bowels.

Brig Elizabeth, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Fillmore, Grand Turk, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to Gillespie, Dean & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Bonita, Brown, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Schr. A. J. De Rossett, Harper, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Harper, (of Bucksport,) Carver, Rio Hacha June 27, with hides, &c., to Dovale & Co.—vessel to E. P. Buck & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Morris, (Br.,) Cole, Cumberland, N. S., 15 ds., with grindstones to master.

Schr. Baltic, (of Columbia, Me.,) Nurses, Jacmel 20 ds., with coffee and logwood to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Hornet, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Howard, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Spear, Rockland.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

Propeller Mount Savage, Watson, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to John Riley.

Propeller Quinnebaug, Holms, Norwich.

Propeller Planet, Leeper, Philadelphia.

BELOW—One bark and 1 brig.

WIND—During the day, S. to S. W.

**Sailed.**

Steamships Hermann, Southampton; Edinburg, Glasgow; Jamestown, Norfolk; James Adger, Charleston; Knoxville, Savannah.

**Spoken, &c.**

April 30, lat. 11 31 S., lon. 31 18 E., Br. bark Woman Rawlings, from Calcutta for Queec.

June 8, lat. 10 13, lon. 33 41 ship Dora, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro.

June 18, lat. 3 40 S., lon. 36 30, ship Hamburg, from Boston for Bombay.

July 6, no lat. or lon. Br. brig Helena, from St. Thomas for St. Andrews, N. B.

June 28, lat. 29 18, lon. 89 33, schr. Leo, of and from Boston for St. Thomas, 16 days out.

July 8, lat. 41-35, lon. 66 35, Bremen bark Columbia, fm. Bremen for Baltimore.

July 5, lat. 41 24, lon. 66 46, schr. Valentine Doane, of Provincetown, whaler, on a cruise, with 28 bbls. oil.

July 12, off West Hampton, schr. Richard, of Providence, with a waterlogged vessel in tow, steering to the eastward.—(By pilot boat M. H. Grinnell.)

**Foreign Ports.**

At Para, June 25, barks Fleur de Para, (Fr.,) from and for Havre, and Toussaint, (Fr.,) for Nantes, do.; Wanderer, (Br.,) Shaw, for Liverpool in 5 days; ship Eliza Mathilda, (Fr.,) from and for Havre, unc.; brigs Anna Croft, from and for Marseilles, do.; Isabelle Rose, (Br.,) Miller, from and for Liverpool, disg.; Triumph, (Port.,) Silva, from and for Lisbon, do.; schrs. Harriet Hallock, Higgins, from and for New-York in 10 ds.; Maria, Lindsey, do. 4 ds. fm., and for New-York in 10 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., June 27, barks Tivoli, for New-York next day; Mayflower, for New-Haven in 10 ds.; brig S. Webster, for New-York next day; Crawford, do.

At Sagua la Grande, July 2, John Bird, for New-York in 3 ds.; John Winthrop, do. 10 ds.

At Nuevitas, June 25, brigs Rosa Rotary, for New-York in 8 days; Frederick, for do.